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The Austin Nursery

CATALOG 1923

TREES

*I think that I shall never see
A Poem lovely as a tree.*

*A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;
A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;
A tree that may in Summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;
Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.*

—JOYCE KILMER.

TREES

*Trees and prosperity;
Lack of trees, and poverty.*

*Trees and uprightness;
Lack of trees, and crime.*

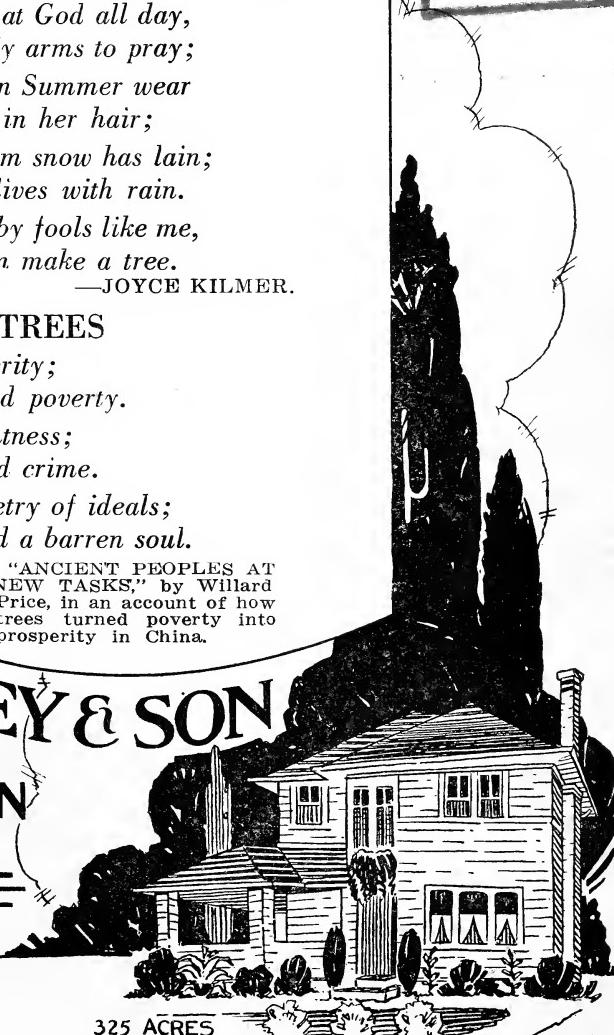
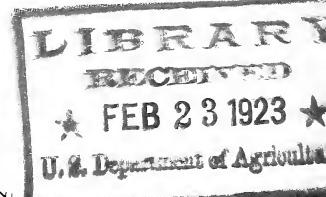
*Trees and the poetry of ideals;
Lack of trees, and a barren soul.*

—From "ANCIENT PEOPLES AT NEW TASKS," by Willard Price, in an account of how trees turned poverty into prosperity in China.

F.T. RAMSEY & SON
AUSTIN, TEXAS.
NURSERYMEN
AND
LANDSCAPE
DESIGNERS

Estab. 1875

325 ACRES



A PERSONAL GREETING—THE FORTY-EIGHTH

The trees and plants we send you are living, breathing, growing things. They are not inanimate, manufactured products that begin to wear out as soon as used, but are the products of many processes in growing and handling that attach to them a personal interest that does not go with any other article of sale.

We hope you will take the best continual care of them. They deserve it and will repay you.

Our sincere gratitude must be expressed to our thousands of customers during the past forty-eight years, whom we have tried to serve with one hundred per cent of satisfaction. Sometimes mistakes have been made, but we have never failed to correct them, when called to our attention.

Our Senior's father, A. M. Ramsey, established our Nursery in Burnet County, fifty miles from Austin, in 1875. We moved to Austin in 1894. During all these years we have constantly tried to find better varieties, employ better methods, and render better service. Our efforts have not failed altogether.

Co-operation between Customers and Ourselves will be mutually beneficial.

1. Take good care of your trees.
2. Keep in a memorandum book a record of the varieties planted. When they bear, you will know which you like best.
3. If any trees arrive in bad condition, report at once. We are anxious to make corrections.
4. Write us freely at any time for information, which we will always gladly give as far as we can.

We are personally acquainted with conditions in all parts of Texas and most parts of the South and Southwest.

We live in a wonderful part of the United States. We have not the wealth of the North and East, but we have in the South the natural resources that will bring the wealth. These are just in the beginning of development.

Plan to Plant Another Tree is a slogan adopted by civic organizations nationwide. Yes, plan to plant dozens or hundreds of trees that will yield for you and your posterity large returns in money and satisfaction. We hope to have your order and to serve you in any way we can.

Most Sincerely,

F. T. RAMSEY & SON.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Read Before Making Order

1. **Shipping Season** extends from about November 15 to April 15.
2. **Guarantee.** We guarantee safe arrival, in good condition, of our stock, and beg to be notified if it is otherwise. Complaint, to receive attention, must be made on receipt of goods.
3. **True to Name.** Every tree and plant sent out we guarantee to be healthy and true to name. If any should prove not to be, we will return amount paid us for them, or furnish other trees. But it is agreed we shall not be liable to purchaser for any further claim or damages.
4. **Certificate of Inspection** with every shipment.
5. **We Pay Express in Texas on Orders for \$5.00 or over, and in the United States, for \$10.00 or Over.** Customers thus will know exactly what their trees will cost, delivered. **Delivery to Your Express Office or Door** is our motto.
6. **Parcel Post.** Particular attention given to parcel post orders, for convenience of customers who can not receive express easily. Fairly large orders can be sent this way, and often cheaper than by express. On orders under \$5.00, to be mailed, please add 5 cents postage for each dollar's worth.
7. **Our Shipping Facilities** are unexcelled. We have a large frost-proof packing house, 120x180 feet. Leading railroad and express companies.
8. **Explicit Directions** for marking and shipping orders should always be given. Give express and postoffice also.
9. **Terms Cash, or C. O. D., unless otherwise agreed beforehand.** We accept checks in payment.
10. **We Replace Trees that Die First Year at Half Price,** if customer has taken reasonable care of them.
11. **Selection of Varieties.** Unless particular varieties are wanted, it is a good idea to leave selection to us, as we know the needs of all different sections, but state whether fruit is wanted for home or market, what months of ripening, class of soil, etc. If we are out of a particular variety ordered, we will substitute another as good or better, unless requested not to do so.
12. **Ripening Dates** are given for the locality of Austin. The same varieties will vary in time of ripening from a few days to two weeks or more, according to section of country and the season.

PRICE LIST

1922-23

THE AUSTIN NURSERY

F. T. RAMSEY & SON,

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Nurserymen and Landscape Designers

Established 1875.

350 Acres.

For descriptions of varieties, see catalog.

Prices in this list are given in the same order as the fruits are described in catalog.

See information under heading, "Read before making order," on inside of front cover of catalog for business notices and terms.

We pay express on orders for \$5.00 or more in Texas, and on orders for \$10.00 or more in the United States.

See catalog for prices for all trees and shrubs not listed herein.

SPECIAL PEACH.

	Each	Dozen	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50	\$ 5.00	\$ 40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	8.00	55.00
4 to 6 feet.....	1.00	10.00	75.00

STANDARD PEACH.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.40	\$ 4.25	\$ 32.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	6.50	50.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.80	8.50	65.00

SEEDLING PEACH.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.25	\$ 2.50	\$ 18.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.75	28.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.50	5.00	35.00

SPECIAL PLUM.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75	\$ 8.00	\$ 55.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	10.00	75.00
4 to 6 feet.....	1.25	12.00	95.00

STANDARD PLUM.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50	\$ 5.00	\$ 40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	8.00	55.00
4 to 6 feet.....	1.00	10.00	75.00

PEAR.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75	\$ 8.00	\$ 55.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	10.00	75.00
4 to 6 feet.....	1.25	12.00	95.00

APRICOT.

Prices, same as Pear.

SPECIAL APPLE.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50	\$ 5.00	\$ 40.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	8.00	55.00
4 to 6 feet.....	1.00	10.00	75.00

STANDARD APPLE.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.40	\$ 4.25	\$ 32.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	6.50	50.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.80	8.50	65.00

CRAB APPLE.

Prices, same as Standard Apple.

(OVER)

FIGS.

	Each	Dozen	100
Ramsey Fig.....	\$ 1.00	\$10.00	
Other varieties.....	.50	5.00	\$ 40.00

NECTARINE.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.60	\$ 6.50	\$ 50.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.80	8.50	65.00
4 to 6 feet.....	1.00	10.00	80.00

QUINCE.

	Each	Dozen	100
	\$.75	\$ 8.00	\$ 55.00

PRUNE.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.60	\$ 6.50	\$ 50.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.80	8.50	65.00
4 to 6 feet.....	1.00	10.00	80.00

CHERRY.

	Each	Dozen	100
	\$ 1.00	\$10.00	

JAPAN PERSIMMON.

	Each	Dozen	100
	\$.75	\$ 8.00	\$ 60.00

NATIVE PERSIMMON.

Budded or grafted.....	\$ 1.00	\$10.00	
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MULBERRY.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$.50	\$ 5.00	\$ 35.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.60	6.00	45.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	8.00	55.00

GRAPE.

	Each	Dozen	100
	\$.40	\$ 4.25	\$ 30.00

BLACKBERRY AND DEWBERRY.

Haupt.....	Each \$.20	Dozen \$ 1.25	100 \$ 6.00
Himalaya.....	.25	2.50	15.00
Other varieties.....		1.00	5.00

STRAWBERRY.

Everbearing.....		.50	2.50
Other varieties.....		.25	1.50

JUJUBE.

Seedling or Sucker Plants:			
1 1/2 to 2 feet.....	\$.50	\$ 5.00	
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	8.00	
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	10.00	

Improved budded varieties, \$2.50 each.

ALMONDS.

Each	Dozen	100
\$ 1.00	\$10.00	\$75.00

PECANS.

Seedling Pecans for shade and fruit:			
1 year, small.....	\$.15	\$ 1.50	\$10.00
2 to 5 years, 3 to 4 feet.....	.75	8.00	60.00
4 to 6 feet.....	1.25	14.00	100.00
6 to 8 feet.....	2.00	22.00	150.00

Budded and Grafted Pecans:

1 to 2 feet.....	\$ 1.50	\$16.00	\$120.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	20.00	150.00
3 to 4 feet.....	2.25	25.00	175.00
4 to 6 feet.....	2.75	30.00	200.00

ROSES.

Largest, 2 years old, field grown.....	Each	Dozen
	\$.75	\$ 8.00

Smaller, two years old, field grown..... ,50

Dozen
\$ 5.00

See catalog for prices of all other trees and plants.

Write us for prices of trees in larger quantities.

(OVER)

COMPARE THESE GUARANTEES

Most firms make this guaranty: "We deliver our trees in good condition to the express or railroad company, but do not give any guaranty as to their safe arrival or as to their living or growing. Customers pay express or freight."

THE ABOVE IS NOT OUR GUARANTEE

Please read again under Business Notices the following paragraphs: 2, 3, 5, 10. You will see that we guarantee safe arrival. You make complaint to us and not to the transportation company, and we make adjustment immediately. We pay express or parcel post on \$5.00 orders in Texas and \$10.00 in the United States. We believe sufficiently in our trees to replace at half price any that die the first year, if customer has taken reasonable care of them.

We have followed these policies for nearly fifty years. Do they mean anything to you?

Fruit Trees and Cotton

Cotton will always be our staple crop, but it must not be our only crop.

While cotton has been putting the growers in debt, fruit has been increasing in price and bringing cash in the spring and summer to all who had trees, with the least expense, because buyers came to the orchards in most parts of the country, begging for peaches, plums, pears and berries.

Five acres of fruit will pay as much as fifty acres of cotton, year after year, with less work and trouble.

No home can afford to be without fruit for home use, or for sale, where land is available for planting a large number of trees.

Then homes in the cities and towns can raise enough or almost enough fruit for their own use. It is remarkable the amount that can be grown in a small back or side yard, when the right varieties are used. We will help you select the best kinds.

FRUIT CAN BE SOLD, EATEN FRESH, PRESERVED, OR DRIED—BUT COTTON CAN ONLY BE SOLD, AND AT A PRICE WHICH THE OTHER FELLOW MAKES.

IF YOU PLANT PECAN AND FRUIT TREES, THEY DO THE WORK; IF YOU PLANT COTTON, YOU DO THE WORK.

IDEAL SELECTION FOR HOME ORCHARD.

If you are in doubt as to just what to plant, this suggested list may help you. You may choose the varieties or leave that to us, and we will assure you of careful attention on our part.

You can omit any fruit that you do not desire or that is not adapted in your section, and add any other.

PECANS should be included in almost every order. Cherries, Prunes, and Nectarines are desirable in some sections.

For One-fourth Acre.

10 Peach	5 Plum	2 Pear	1 Apricot
2 Apple	2 Fig	1 Mulberry	2 Japan Persimmon
1 Native Persimmon	1 Jujube	6 Grape	25 Dewberry and Blackberry

This is about the right proportion, and planting of any size may be estimated from the list. In ordering, if selection of varieties is left to us, be sure to indicate the size or grade of trees wanted, how many Special and how many Standard Varieties of Peach, Plum, and Apple, and months of ripening preferred.

12 to 48 trees will take dozen rates.
49 to 100 trees will take 100 rates.

STANDARD AND SPECIAL FRUITS

PEACH, PLUM, AND APPLE.

Customers will notice these two classes. Our standard varieties are those of oldest standing, and embrace only such as have proven themselves worthy of propagation. Our list is selected from many hundreds of varieties which we have tested. Such names as Elberta, Mamie Ross, Alexander, Stinson, etc., are familiar to every one and indicate what are our Standard varieties.

Our SPECIAL varieties are of more recent introduction, and are, we can safely say, the choice of all varieties in the world. We have either secured these after long years and great expense of testing or have secured the right to them by purchase from other experimentors and propagators or we pay a royalty on every tree sold. Most of them are protected by trade marks and copyrights. All have been thoroughly tested and proven. We charge slightly more because they are better, and to pay us for the hundreds we test and discard.

We have letters from Alabama to Arizona saying no other peaches, pears, apricots or apples ever grown in their neighborhoods would compare with the special varieties sold by us.

We selected them out of a thousand choice ones.

It is the pleasure and pride of our lives to be able to offer our Specials, which excel in all points desirable for fruits. Every orchard should contain them.

REMEMBER: WE PAY EXPRESS

on \$5.00 orders in Texas, and on \$10.00 orders in the United States.

READ TESTIMONIALS, VARIOUS PAGES

We like to have reports as to success with our trees. We will appreciate it if you will write us just how our trees and plants have done for you. If they have done well, the knowledge will please and encourage us to give still better service. If anything has been wrong, we certainly want to know that also.

SPECIAL PEACH

F. FREESTONE; C. CLING; S. C. SEMI-CLING.

For prices, see Price List.

SPECIAL PEACHES—MAY.

EARLY WHEELER. C. May. Fine early peach, specially for North and Northwest Texas. Large, with clear meat, overspread with red.

SPECIAL PEACHES—JUNE.

MUNFORD. F. June 20. A large round Honey type freestone, of high quality, almost as smooth as a nectarine, sure bearer. Origin, from a seed at San Marcos, grown in yard of Mr. S. B. Munford.

BEST JUNE. F. June 28. Light color, red cheek. Fruit large, most delicious. Regular and prolific bearer. A prize for Central and South Texas. Some orchardists below San Antonio in Bexar and Atascosa Counties after watching this variety for several years, wanted it in preference to all others. It originated from seed in Fayette County.

SPECIAL PEACHES—JULY.

LEONA. F. July 8. Like Elberta in color and size, and better quality. Large, yellow with red cheek. Ripens earlier, and is immensely more prolific and regular in bearing. As this peach becomes known, it will entirely supplant Elberta. We have tested it fifteen years. Subject to trade mark.

WHAT A LEADING HORTICULTURIST AND NURSERYMAN OF THE UNITED STATES SAYS ABOUT LEONA.

McKinney, Texas, Aug. 6, 1915.

Friend Ramsey,—

The Leona has made me a believer. I find it a great improvement over Elberta. It is better flavored, more beautiful color, finer texture, truer to type, and more uniform . . . a superior peach in every way. You can greatly oblige me by giving me some historical notes about this peach . . .

Accept perpetual blessings,

E. W. KIRKPATRICK.

McKinney, Texas, Aug. 11, 1915.

Friend Ramsey,—

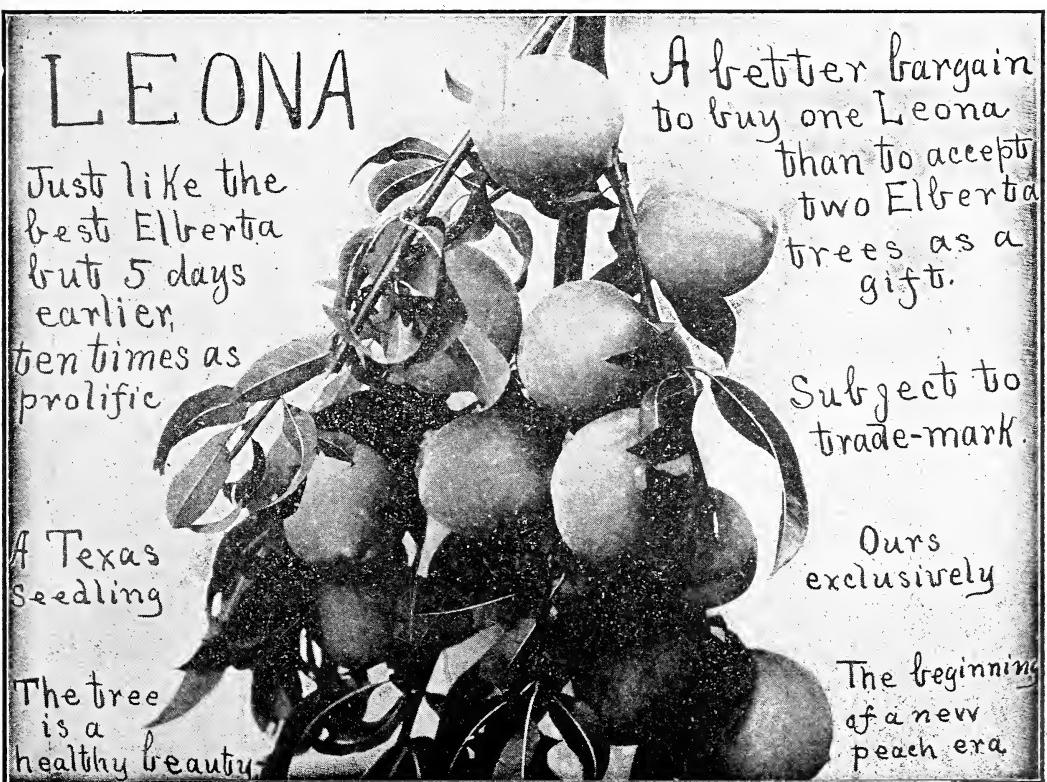
Your good letter is here. In reply, believe me you have my permission to use all I have said about Leona, and more.

I took eight fine Leona peaches from a small twig six inches in length, and not so large as a common lead pencil . . .

Truly,

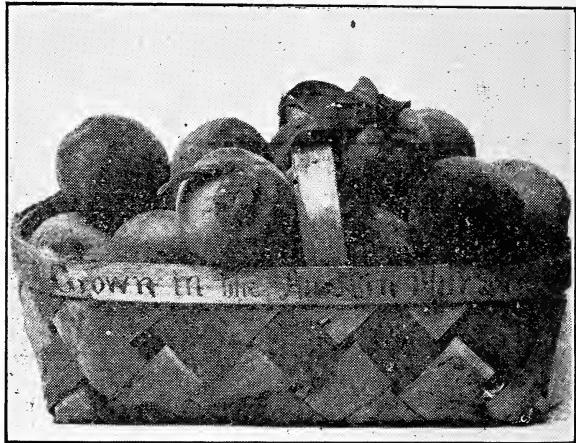
E. W. KIRKPATRICK.

TAYLOR. F. July 10 to 25. Origin from Elberta seed in Austin. Like Elberta in size and color, but has not failed to bear in years. Slightly later. It will be planted by thousands when it becomes known.



ANNABEL. F. July 10 to 20. One of the largest peaches we have ever seen. The color is most gorgeous red and yellow. Mr. Capps of Blanco County sent us buds several years ago from a seedling in his yard. It is the queen of peach queens, a surprise in any orchard.

QUALITY. F. July 10. A large white freestone with delicate blush. Superior quality. Samples and buds were sent us years ago by some one whose name was not recorded.



Basket of Annabel Peaches, 10 to 12 Inches Around.

LANE. C. July 10. Large, golden yellow, fruit firm and all of uniform size. This tree loaded with fruit is one of the most beautiful sights ever beheld.

BURNAP. C. July 10. Large, white, resembling Chinese Cling, but most prolific of all extra large peaches.

CHILOW. C. July 10 to 20. Pure yellow. Large. One of most regular bearers of all varieties. Flavor is always very high. Few if any peaches surpass Chilow in quality and quantity of crops. Best canned fruit we ever tasted on the market were Chilows sliced in one-eighths. Origin Williamson County.

MINNIE STANFORD. C. July 15. Large, white and yellow cling. Firm and delicious. Regular bearer. We recommend it as one of the best.

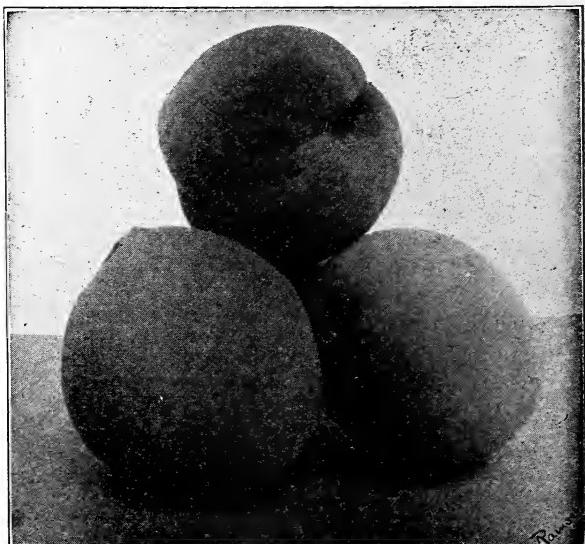
SMITH. F. July 15. Surest bearer we know. Has record in Lampasas County, where it originated, for 28 years without a failure of crop. We have had it in our orchard twelve years, and it has borne full every year, when all other varieties have failed or varied one or more seasons. Introduced by Mr. Fernando Miller, who says: "For regular and abundant bearing and for deliciously sweet fruit, I know nothing which equals it."

This is certainly true. Every home should have Smith. Specially adapted for Central and Southern Texas, and perhaps farther north.

GOV. LANHAM. C. July 15. One of most beautiful and largest. Yellow, with bright red shadings. Firm, best of shippers. Origin Travis County.

GOV. CAMPBELL. C. July 20. Large, white, productive.

SMITH INDIAN. C. July 25. Old fashioned, red-flesh, juicy Indian, that will reach good size. Has borne on bad fruit years, and proven worthy of being in every orchard. Has made its own strong demand from the plains of Texas and New Mexico down to the very coast.



Governor Lanham Peach, July 15, 11 Inches in Circumference

SPECIAL PEACHES—AUGUST.

AUGBERT. F. Aug. 1. Yellow, resembling Elberta, ripening later. More prolific, and fruit is of highest quality. Has been a most prolific peach on sandy or black soil. Trade marked. Sometimes called Late Elberta.

AUGUSTA. F. Aug. 15. Extra sure bearer, past mid-season. Large yellow, finest quality. Like best Elberta, but a month later.

SNOW BALL. C. Aug. Round, white, firm. Fine shipper. Highest quality.

SPECIAL PEACHES—SEPTEMBER.

WEAVER. C. Sept. 1. Yellow, overspread with red, often measuring nine inches. Flesh very firm, of best quality. A splendid peach for home or commercial use.

RAMSEY'S LATE. C. Sept. 10. White, very productive. As good and bright as a June peach. One of the very best ripening after Elberta. Originated in Montague County.

SPECIAL PEACHES—OCTOBER.

OCTOBERTA. F. Oct. 1. Like a fine Elberta, but one of latest peaches. Has created sensation where tried. Some grown in Dallas were the talk of the town.

STANDARD PEACH

For prices, see Price List.

MAY PEACHES.

VICTOR. F. May 15. Medium size. White blush. Fine bearer.

ALEXANDER. F. May 20. Large, white with red cheek. Reliable.

JAPAN DWARF. F. May 24. Dwarfish tree. Meat partly red. Sure bearer.

MAYFLOWER. F. May 25. Newest and one of the best extra early peaches.

GREENSBORO. F. May 27. Large, white, oblong, prolific.

JUNE PEACHES.

TRIUMPH. F. June 2. Medium size, yellow and red. Heavy bearer.

DEWEY. F. June 12. Earliest of pure yellow freestones.

HONEY. F. June 15. Medium size, white, sweetest. For the South.

SLAPPY. F. June 15. Originated in Georgia. A yellow freestone. Our customers in the Western part of the State praise its full crops and high quality without limit.

ARP. F. June 20. Yellow and red like Elberta but earlier.

ROGERS. S. C. June 23. Medium, light color. Fine quality, sure bearer.

PALLAS. F. June 25. Medium, white, deliciously sweet. Regular bearer. Honey type.

JEWELL. F. June and July. Introduced because of its success on the gulf coast. It is a sure bearer at Austin and of the highest quality. We also grow Angel and Bidwell.

JULY PEACHES.

HOBSON. S. C. July 1. An improved Mamie Ross, ripening earlier. Firm.

MAMIE ROSS. S. C. July 4. Large, white and red, prolific.

CARMAN. F. July 5. Cross of Elberta and Mamie Ross. Large, white; red cheek.

FAMILY FAVORITE. F. June 5. Medium, white and red. Needed in every orchard.

CARPENTER. C. July 8. Medium, light color. Regular, heavy bearer.

GOV. HOGG. S. C. July 8. Large, white, pink cheeks. Fine quality.

CHINESE CLING. C. July 10. Largest, white. Juicy, but not prolific.

ELBERTA. F. July 10. Large, yellow flesh, red cheek. Fine shipper.

JACKSON. C. July 10. Like Chinese Cling, but better bearer.

LEE. C. July 10. Large, cream color. Sure bearer.

CHAMPION. F. July 18. Large, delicious, white with blush. Once State gold medal was awarded us for plate of Champion.

CRAWFORD LATE. F. July 20. Large, yellow and red.

McKEE. C. July 15-25. Another new one in our test orchard. Wonderful for its striking color. It seems to contain a hundred per cent. each of yellow, red and Indian.

CHRISTABEL. C. July 25. Yellow. Medium size. Sure bearer.

MIXON CLING. C. July 28. Large, firm, white with blush. Reliable.

AUGUST PEACHES.

INDIAN CLING. C. Aug. 1. Medium, red meat. Old fashioned Indian.

SNOW CLING. C. Aug. 10. White, firm, very profitable variety.

HEATH. C. Aug. 25. Medium, white, fine old variety.

SEPTEMBER PEACHES.

SALWAY. F. Sept. 1. Yellow. Ripens in August in South part of Texas.

EQUINOX. F. Sept. 22 Large, yellow. Like finest Elberta.

OCTOBER PEACHES.

BELL'S OCTOBER. F. Oct. 1. Large, fine, yellow, red cheek.

MISS MAY. F. Oct. 1. Medium to large, white. Sure bearer.

STINSON. C. Oct. 10. White, red cheek. Regular, one of the best all-around late peaches.

SEEDLING PEACHES.

For prices, see Price List.

These trees are grown from seed of good native trees, many of them Elbertas. If you have plenty of land, plant some. Do not order certain varieties.

FACTS ABOUT SEEDLING PEACHES.

We bud and graft to be sure of having trees that will bear certain varieties wanted, as one never knows what kind a seedling will bear. Budding or grafting does not improve any fruit, nor does it make a tree that will not live as long as a seedling of the same variety.

Trees that bear small peaches of ordinary or sour quality, as a class, will live longer than trees that bear larger peaches of better quality, whether seedling trees or budded or grafted. You may take your choice.

In crossing certain varieties (Thurber with Rupley), we had trees grown from seed of a large white freestone bear small yellow clings.

LIST OF BEST PEACHES FOR SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST TEXAS.

Augusta, Bestjune, Carpenter, Christabel, Gov. Campbell, Hobson, Honey, Japan Dwarf, Jewell, Mamie Ross, Munford, Pallas, Rogers, Smith, Smith Indian.

LIST OF BEST PEACHES FOR TERRITORY BELOW FOOT OF PLAINS AND FOR NORTH AND CENTRAL TEXAS.

Alexander, Annabel, Augbert, Arp Beauty, Augusta, Bestjune, Bell's October, Burnap, Carman, Carpenter, Champion, Chilow, Christabel, Elberta, Family Favorite, Gov. Campbell, Gov. Hogg, Gov. Lanham, Greensboro, Hobson, Lee, Lane, Leona, Mamie Ross, Mayflower, Mixon Cling, McKee, Munford, Octoberta, Quality, Ramsey's Late, Rogers, Slappy, Smith Indian, Snow Cling, Stanford, Sylphide, Snowball, Triumph, Taylor, Weaver.

LIST OF BEST PEACHES FOR THE PLAINS.

Alexander, Annabel, Augbert, Carpenter, Champion, Chilow, Family Favorite, Gov. Hogg, Gov. Lanham, Heath, Lane, Leona, Mamie Ross, Mayflower, Octoberta, Ramsey's Late, Salway, Slappy, Smith Indian, Snow Cling, Stinson, Snowball, Taylor, Triumph, Weaver.



PLUM

Of all the fruits that grow in this country we consider plums one of the most successful. A few years ago all the varieties that were worthy of planting ripened within a period of six weeks. Now the season is extended to five months—from May 1 to October 1.

Then the only good variety was the Wild Goose. Now there are dozens that are of more value. We offer the best out of the 350 varieties we have tested.

NOTE: The best one-year trees of Golden Beauty and several Chickasaw varieties are often less than four feet high. We charge the 4 to 6 foot price for the best of them.

SPECIAL PLUM

For prices, see Price List.

ADVANCE. May 10. Very large, firm, bright red. Tree robust. A Texas seedling that eclipses all early plums. Our man who was selling Advance Plums said they sold so fast we should change the name to Goquick. Biggest early plum. Earliest big plum. We have just received an order for 900 plums, 500 of them Advance. Our customer has some that have borne every year.

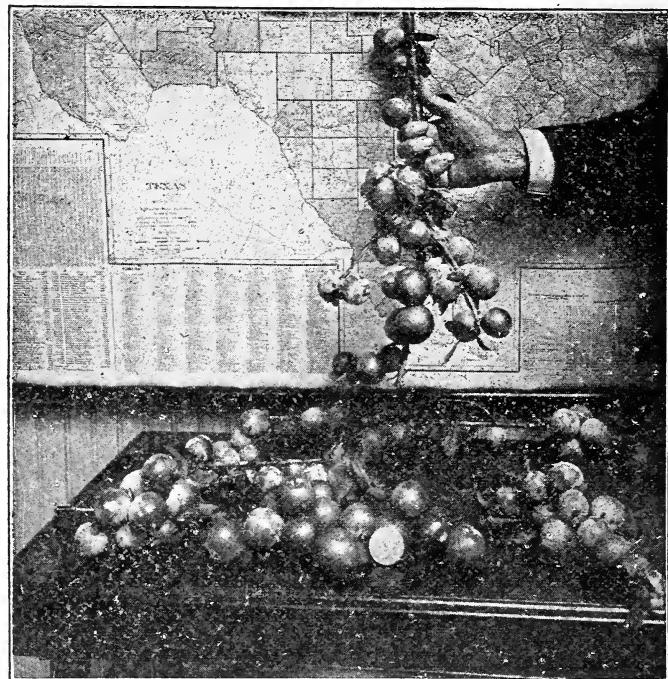
BILONA. (Subject to trade mark.) June 25. Seems to be a cross between the old firm Japanese plum, Chabot, and our big native wild plum, combining a little of the flavor of both and yet superior to either. A combination plum, good for eating, preserving, jam, and jelly. But its strongest point is in the fact that it has been loaded right along these recent years, when all others have varied some on their crops. Every orchard needs Bilona.

BIOLA. (Subject to trade mark.) September. Originated with Mr. H. A. Biles, Denton County, with BILONA. Excels on nearly all scores, especially size, quality, and lateness. Looks like an extra large, sweet Botan, but firmer, of very best quality, and ripens after all other such plums are gone. Truly an epoch making plum.

From Mr. M. M. D., College Station, Texas, March 11, 1922.

I received the trees and shrubs that you sent me in good order, and I must say that I have never seen better or more healthy trees in all of my experience.

- BRUCE.** June 5. Large red, productive. A hybrid. One of the best plums. Originated with Mr. A. L. Bruce of Donley County.
- FUNK.** May 10. An extra early, extra good plum of Grayson County origin. Red. It makes its own demand.
- GOLD.** July. Large, firm, glowing yellow, with some red. Has a wide range, sure bearer, and a money maker.
- GONZALES.** July 1. Introduced by us 1898. Color brilliant red, with pleasant sweetness and juiciness of a good Wild Goose and firmness and flavor of a Japanese plum. Has made a reputation over many states for quick and certain returns. Is a fine keeper and shipper. Took first premium at World's Fair in St. Louis, leading by many points all other kinds.



Happiness Plum.

- MAY BEAUTY.** A new plum of North Texas origin, resembling Funk's Early, but still better and earlier.
- M'CARTNEY.** May 10. Large, pure yellow. Very early. It pleases all who have it.
- METHLEY.** May 10. From South Africa, and introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. A large plum, four to four and one-half inches in circumference, with greenish red skin and brilliant red flesh of a peculiar, delightful sweetness. The best flavored of all early plums.
- MONTHALIA.** A seedling of Gonzales County, and for years has been the best plum in the county. Large, round, yellow and red. Very sure bearer. June-July.
- OXHEART.** May 25. Large, productive, sweet, bright red. Tree healthy grower.
- SANTA ROSA.** June. Magnificent, large, rich color of dark red. Has not failed.
- SULTAN.** July 1. Large, purplish red; meat red, high quality. Young bearer.
- TANWICK.** (Subject to trade mark.) June. Another of Mr. Biles' hybrids. Large red, cross of Botan and Wickson. One of largest, finest, and most delicious plums we ever saw.
- WADE'S OCTOBER.** September-October. Captain F. S. Wade of Elgin grew several hundred seedling plums from seed of trees of many sorts that we sold him. This one seems to be a cross between a wild plum and a plum of the Wild Goose type. It is enormously prolific of medium-sized plums, and was full in 1918, a very poor plum year. It ripens after all other good plums, running into October. Color frosty red.

STANDARD PLUMS

For prices, see Price List.

ABUNDANCE. June 10. Vigorous tree. Fruit large, round, red, very sweet.

AMERICA. July 1. Enormously productive. Medium to large, sure bearer, yellow and red.

ARKANSAS LOMBARD. July 5. Medium, round red. Sure bearer.

BARTLETT. June 15. Fruit red, with yellow spots. Flesh salmon-colored. Quality fine, tastes like Bartlett pear. Long-lived tree. Thrives on any poor soil.

BOTAN. June 10. Same as Abundance.

BURBANK. June 15. Fruit large, firm, red. Youngest bearer, and very prolific.

CLIFFORD. June 1. An improved Wild Goose.

EAGLE. July 1. Red, medium. Heaviest bearer. Fine for jelly.

EXCELSIOR. July 1. Purplish red, large. Succeeds far south. Annual bearer everywhere.

GOLDEN BEAUTY. Aug. and Sept. Medium, yellow. Finest of late plums.

HALE. July 1. Large, round, yellow. Healthy growing tree, which we shall propagate in place of Shiro. Extra quality.

KELSEY. July. Large, heart-shape. Red. Fine quality.

NONA. July 28. Large, bright red. Flesh yellow, juicy; high quality. Big crops.

NORMAND. July. Fruit large, apple-shaped, pale yellow. Has wide range.

OMAHA. July. Large red plum, handsome. Flesh rich yellow, firm. Tree hardy.

POOL'S PRIDE. July 5. Red, medium, oblong, very prolific.

SATSUMA. July 10. Large, smoky red, flesh red, superb flavor.

SHIRO. July. Large, yellow. Fine keeper. Tree vigorous. An unexcelled variety on sandy land.

WICKSON. July. Tree upright. Fruit large, heart-shape. Red, flesh yellow, delicious.

WILD GOOSE. May 25. Medium, red, fine quality. Old standard.

WOOTEN. June. Similar to Wild Goose, but later, more productive.

"THICKET" PLUMS. Our plum trees are all grown on peach and Mariana plum stocks neither of which sucker. We are also growing for sale some different colored varieties on their own suckering roots, that make thickets where one tree is planted. Good to plant in odd corners like the big back yards of farm homes.

A LIST OF BEST PLUMS FOR SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST TEXAS.

Advance, Bilona, Burbank, Doris, El Paso, Excelsior, Golden Beauty, Hale, Gonzales, Happiness, Kelsey, Nona, Normand, Shiro, Thicket, Wooten, Methley, Wade.

LIST OF BEST PLUMS FOR TERRITORY BELOW FOOT OF PLAINS AND FOR NORTH AND CENTRAL TEXAS.

Advance, Abundance, America, Bartlett, Bilona, Biola, Botan, Burbank, Bruce, Doris, El Paso, Funk, Gold, Golden Beauty, Gonzales, Hale, Happiness, May Beauty, Nona, Normand, Omaha, Oxheart, Satsuma, Santa Rosa, Shiro, Tanwick, Wickson, Wooten, Wonder, Wade's October, Methley, Thicket.

LIST OF BEST PLUMS FOR THE PLAINS.

Advance, America, Bilona, Biola, Burbank, Funk, Golden Beauty, Gold, Gonzales, Happiness, May Beauty, Nona, Omaha, Poole's Pride, Santa Rosa, Tanwick, Thicket, Wooten, Wade's October, Methley, Shiro.

YOU MAY KNOW WHAT YOUR TREES WILL COST DELIVERED. WE PAY EXPRESS ON \$5.00 ORDERS IN TEXAS.

PEAR

Plant from 16 to 24 feet each way. Kieffer, Garber, and Le Conte should be cut back for two or three years to make the tree spread.

Kieffer has proven commercially profitable in nearly every section of the State and is almost immune against blight.

For prices, see Price List.

CANNER'S. August. Tree vigorous, upright, ornamental; large leaves; bears very young. Fruit apple-shaped, large, russety-yellow.

JAPAN RUSSETT. August. Similar to Canner's Japan. Every orchard should contain some of these because they bear regularly and are firm and fine for preserves.

MAGNOLIA. July and August. Most beautiful tree and fruit; bears young; fruit flattened at the ends, without any neck; rich, golden color.

BARTLETT. July. Well known old pear of fine quality. Does best in northern and western parts of the State.

GARBER. August. Tree most vigorous grower; fruit large, firm.

KIEFFER. September. The universal pear for America. Robust, handsome tree; fruit large and of good quality when fully ripe; one of the sure bearers; beautiful yellow color. The fruit, when pulled and wrapped in paper, will soon become mellow and delicious.

LE CONTE. July and August. Robust tree; luxuriant foliage; fruit large attractive. For far south.

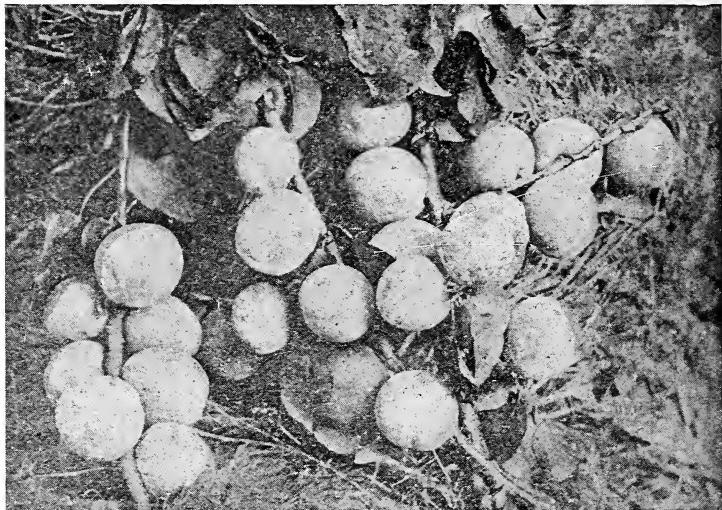
APRICOTS

Apricots do specially well when planted in back yards, or where they are cultivated only with hoe or spading fork for first few years. A tree planted in some odd corner will often produce several times as much as another planted in a well kept orchard. They like a hillside or sloping ground.

For Prices, see Price List.

CLUSTER. June 20.

Originated in our orchard, from Russian seed. Of beautiful symmetrical growth. Very vigorous and hardy; an enormous bearer. Fruit medium sized, yellow, with occasional fleck of red and of excellent quality. Blooms late; has passed through six freezes in one season after blooming and still produced a heavy crop of fruit.



Cluster Apricots grown at Lampasas on 3-year-old tree sold by the Austin Nursery

SHERIDAN. June. This is a seedling in the yard of Mrs. Sheridan, of McCulloch County, right on the high prairies. It is large, of a beautiful yellow color, and of most delicious flavor. The mother tree has never or rarely failed to bear.

EARLY GOLDEN. July 1. Large, beautiful, yellow, delicious.

MOORPARK. June. Large; orange, with red cheek; productive.

ROYAL. June. Early, large, fine color and flavor. We received one order from California for twenty thousand trees.

RUSSIAN seedlings. From these have come the best of our apricots.

APPLE

Texas is rapidly pushing to the front as an apple state. On the plains and in New Mexico, is some of the best apple territory in the world.

Fortunes are being made in this fruit, for which there is always a market, and which possesses the best of keeping qualities.

While other parts of the state are not specially adapted to apples, we have a few native Texas varieties of our own introduction that are well worth planting.

SUMMER APPLE.

Astrachan, Decker, Early Harvest, Helm, Lincoln, Red June, Summer Queen, Yellow Horse, Yellow Transparent.

FALL AND WINTER APPLE.

Arkansas Black, Ben Davis, Bismarck, Jonathan, Mammoth Black Twig, Missouri Pippin, Rutledge, Winesap.

SPECIAL APPLE

For prices, see Price List.

BECKER. Summer. Originated in Colorado County. One of the hardest, most prolific, and surest bearers. Fruit attractive, light red, with white flecks. Excellent quality.

BISMARCK. Fall. Very large, handsome, red, fine quality. Bears young and regular crops thereafter. Has been in great demand south and west, and trees sent to Cuba a few years ago bore apples 14 inches in circumference. A native of Australia.

HELM. July-Aug.-Sept. The best apple we have yet found. Twenty-five years ago one of our salesmen called our attention to an old seedling tree in Lee County. It had already made a local reputation. Sprouts jerked off around the collar of the tree by the neighbors were bearing. We at once got grafts for a start of it.

It nearly always bears the second year after planting and never misses.

The fruit is large, of typical apple shape, red with white specks, and the quality is not surpassed; flesh cream color. The late C. Falkner when he saw and tasted the fruit on our trees, ordered a thousand trees (more than we could supply). Clear across Northwest Texas and New Mexico and Arizona have come complimentary letters about Helm.

Even the Government Department wrote for its history saying it was the one big surprising wonder in its test orchard in California and asking permission to introduce it in apple sections where it was known.

HERE IS A REPORT FROM ONE OF OUR SALESMEN.

Konohassett, Glasscock County, Texas.

Weather fine. I am selling a good lot of trees, especially the Helm Apples. It certainly is best in State. Six-year-old trees are producing five bushels.

W. S. TRIPP.

Mrs. B. J. McK., Casa Grande, Ariz., Feb. 2, 1922.

It is about five years since I have had any correspondence with you but you helped me make the ranch near Willcox a garden spot and now I am going to ask your assistance with this one, which we are starting. We sold the former five years ago, and now it is a beautiful place—everything grew.

LINCOLN. Summer. From Victoria County. Large, pale green, half covered with red; flesh cream color. Bears young and full, of finest flavor. Some of the finest apples we ever saw were Lincoln grown on Red River.

RUTLEDGE. Fall. From Williamson County. Light red, striped. Has fruited for forty years. Best apples we saw in 1913 were Rutledge grown in Williamson County and near Alpine, Brewster County. A great favorite there.

STANDARD APPLE

For prices, see Price List.

ARKANSAS BLACK. Tree vigorous; fruit large, dark red—almost black. Winter.

ASTRACHAN. Summer. Large, bright red, crisp; tree healthy.

BEN DAVIS. Sept. 15. Large, beautiful red. While the quality is hardly up to that of some other apples, it is a money-maker.

EARLY HARVEST. July 1. Large, yellow, tender, juicy. Excellent quality.

JONATHAN. Winter. Bright red, prolific, popular market variety.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. Fall and Winter. Similar to Winesap, but larger.

MISSOURI PIPPIN. Fall. Resembles Ben Davis, but slightly smaller and of better quality. It often bears full at two years old. For quick returns and certain money every year, we consider it has no superior over all the plains and Panhandle.

RED JUNE. June. Medium, bright red, in clusters.

WINESAP. Fall. Medium size, solid red, highest quality; always in demand.

YELLOW HORSE. All purpose summer apple. Large, yellow.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Very early; above medium size; good, productive.

CRAB APPLE—Price: Same as Standard Apples.

FLORENCE. July. Bears in clusters; yellowish, splashed and striped with red.

TRANSCENDANT. (Siberian.) July. An attractive yellow color, splashed and striped with red; bears very young. We value it highly for preserves. Buds and blossoms exquisitely beautiful.



Ramsey Fig.

FIGS

Figs should be planted more extensively. Do not let the sprouts or suckers grow, but prune the trees so as to have clean bodies at least two feet high. Cut tops back to six or twelve inches above ground when planting. Such trees will bear full and will stand much colder weather than if the sprouts are allowed to grow. However, Ramsey and Magnolia Figs, especially in Central Texas, may be allowed to grow with several sprouts or suckers, which will fruit every year, even when frozen back in the winter.

BROWN TURKEY. October. Large brown. Latest fig.

BRUNSWICK. July, August and September. Very large, bluish purple.

CELESTIAL. July. The common little blue fig. None is sweeter; very hardy.

GREEN ISCHIA. July and August. Pale green, very sweet.

LEMON. Large, yellow, sweet.

MAGNOLIA. July, August and September. Large, pale green or white; shape varies from ordinary fig shape to very short or flat; always bears at one year old, and if frozen, will bear on the young wood the first year. In some sections it is called Neverfail.

THE RAMSEY FIG. A seedling grown from one of our Lemon fig trees, probably crossed with Magnolia. Resembles Magnolia, but does not crack open. Three to four times as prolific as any other fig. Ripens from August to frost. One-year trees always bear full, and each limb will bear 20 to 40 delicious figs. Bears first year.

Mr. Gould, of the United States Department of Agriculture, visited us and enthusiastically declared he had never seen such a row of figs. The hundreds on a small tree and the delicious quality were unheard of, unthought of, and wholly unequalled.

Figs should be preserved with skin and stems on them. It is less trouble than any other way, but nothing is better. They can be boiled in syrup and candied, or crystallized by drying in the sun.

There is a little fortune in a few hundred of these trees in either town or country.

PRUNING FIGS.

In the colder sections, where figs often freeze to the ground, the tops should be cut off, allowing new growth to come from below the ground. Where such freezing does not occur every year, it is best to prune or train the trees to one stem or body about two feet high before branches begin. This enables them to endure colder weather. Ramsey and Magnolia will bear on the new growth every year, but other varieties require two years' growth.

From H. B. E., Conroe, Texas, Sept. 22, 1922.

In December, 1920, I set a small orchard of selected peaches and plums that you sent me, and this season, 19 and 20 months after setting the trees, we ate fruit off of every tree you sent us except one. I never saw finer fruit. The plums were the largest I ever saw grow, and some of them fruited so heavily that I had to thin it out to prevent the limbs from breaking. In December, 1921, I set out some Ramsey Figs you sent me, and in less than eight months we were eating figs off these trees, and at this date the fruit is still ripening, while the trees are continuing to grow and put on new figs. The Ramsey, all things considered, beats any fig I ever saw, and am enclosing with this letter an order for more of them, all that I can find room for.

NECTARINE

Will flourish on any land adapted to the peach, and with the same cultivation, etc.

For Prices, see Price List.

BRECK. Originated from peach seed in the yard of Mrs. Breck of Austin. We are the sole introducers. A duplicate of Honey Peach in size, shape, and delicious quality, but a perfect nectarine. Sure.

NEW WHITE. Large size, flesh and skin snow white.

RED CLING. Free from curculios and all insects. Large, prolific. Origin, Fayette County.

WILKINSON. Mr. Wilkinson, on the coast just above Corpus Christi, sent us sample fruit a few years ago and we eagerly got some buds. The trees have borne full at one year old and every year since. It is another step forward. It is of the Honey or Pallas strain, and is very valuable at least this far north. It surely extends the range of nectarine to the far south.

GRIFFITH. The old seedling tree stands in the yard of Mr. Griffith in East Austin and has borne full of this large fine yellow and red fruit every year since known. We drop other good ones to make room for it.

DAVIS NECTARINE. A new seedling in Austin that seems to be of the same strain as Pallas Peach. It has not missed a full crop since it was two years old. When not overloaded it almost reaches the size of a large Alberta Peach. Its sweetness resembles a Honey Peach. Only a few small trees at \$1.00 each for season '22-'23.

QUINCE

CHAMPION, MEECH, ORANGE.

For Prices, see Price List.

PRUNES

Commencing west of Fort Worth, prunes are valuable on most locations all the way west to Pecos City and north through the Panhandle.

For prices, see Price List.

GERMAN. Flesh firm, greenish, very sweet.

ITALIAN. Suited to the South. Very popular.

TRAGEDY. Grows far south; rich, sweet; almost a freestone.

CHERRY

Not generally valuable in Central and South Texas, but popular toward the Panhandle.

For prices, see Price List.

EARLY RICHMOND. Early, bright red, acid. Tree strong grower.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Dark red, nearly black, very acid. Tree dwarfish.

MONTMORENCY. Large, red, acid. Rather late in ripening.

COMPASS CHERRY-PLUM. A cross between a plum and cherry. Succeeding in parts of country not adapted to other cherries

JAPAN PERSIMMON

Some of these should be planted by every family. The fruit often measures ten inches in circumference. They ripen in August, September and October. The trees bear young, and are very ornamental.

For prices, see Price List.

HACHIYA. Very large, oblong, pointed; flesh yellow; skin red.

HYAKUME. Large, round; skin orange red; flesh brown or dark; very sweet.

OKAME. Large, oblate, carmine skin; clear yellow flesh; few seed.

TANE NASHI. Large, oblong; orange red; yellow flesh; generally seedless.

YEMON. Large, flat, tomato shape; red skin.

LONE STAR. A large pointed black fleshed persimmon introduced by the late C. Falkner of Waco, to whose estate we pay a royalty on every tree we sell. It is a most regular bearer and sweet and edible long before it is soft. It promises to be a fortune maker. No fruit is more healthful. Price \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen, \$75.00 per 100.

NATIVE PERSIMMON

For prices, see Price List.

FORD. A variety from Kentucky, delicious, prolific. Ripens from August 25 to November 10, giving ripe fruit every day.

LEONA. Origin, Texas. Very fine. Ripens September and October. Seedless.

MULBERRY

Every farm should have mulberry trees about the back yard and where the chickens run. They make a quick, long-lived shade. They commence to ripen before peaches or plums and continue six to eight weeks. (For non-fruiting mulberry see Shades.)

For prices, see Price List.

ENGLISH. (Black). April and May. Luxuriant. Bears at two years old; berry large.

HICKS. The old standard, everbearing variety. Tree very hardy. Never freezes.

TRAVIS. (Everbearing.) Luxuriant, symmetrical and compact. Best of all mulberries for fruit. It is very large and sweet, and bears in greatest profusion. The original tree stands in Travis County.

GRAPE

For Prices, see Price List.

AMERICAN GRAPES.

The American varieties are those native to our country, including their hybrids, and crosses. Generally speaking, they are best adapted to those sections of the South not mentioned under the heading of Vinifera. See Directions for Pruning, under Planting and Pruning in back of this catalog.

BLACK SPANISH. July. Medium to small, black berry; bunch large. Hardy.
CARMAN. Dark red, fine quality. For hardiness and regular crops, we consider this the equal of Herbemont and Black Spanish, and it is larger.

CONCORD. July. Large blue or blue-black.

EDNA. A hardy, white, delicious grape containing Malaga, Muscat and Armlong blood. A wonder over the Southwest. Highest quality.

ELLEN SCOTT. A cross between Armlong and Herbemont. At least for the Southwest it promises to be the best for home and market. Violet, delightful flavor.

HERBEMONT. July. Medium size, round, black; not good when first it turns black, but delicious when thoroughly ripe; vine robust and long-lived.

MOORE'S EARLY. June. Vigorous vine, fruit large, black; very early.

MUSTANG. Native wild grape. Makes an everlasting arbor. Good for jelly.

NIAGARA (White Concord). July 1. Large, amber-white berry; good quality.

VINIFERA GRAPES.

In recent years they have been found to succeed wonderfully in the southwestern and western portions of Texas, in New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico. The Pecos and El Paso sections of Texas are becoming noted. The Vinifera Grapes are not successful in Central and Northern Texas. See Directions for Pruning, under Planting and Pruning in back of this catalog.

CORNICHON, BLACK. Berries large, oblong, dark. Good for shipping.

HAMBURG BLACK. Bunches and berries large. Black, sugary, and rich.

MALAGA. Very large bunch and berry; white or pink-white.

MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA. One of the best known of the white varieties.

SULTANA (Seedless). A delicious table grape. Long bunches, amber-colored.

THOMPSON'S SEEDLESS. Vines we sold in Arizona and New Mexico are proving of great value. Fruit larger than Sultana, and greenish yellow.

TOKAY, FLAME. Bunches large and compact. Berries large, light red.

BERRIES

No farm or city garden should be without a patch of black or dewberries. These are the surest crops that can be grown. They pay more per acre than almost anything else, while the expense of working and marketing is very low. They ripen in the spring while the weather is cool and pleasant for preserving and making jams and jellies.

See Distances for Planting in back of catalog.

BLACKBERRY

For prices, see Price List.

As a rule, Blackberries should be replanted every four years. See Planting Directions (refer to index).

DALLAS. Combines all good points; large, fine quality. Early to mid-season.

THE HAUPT BERRY

For prices, see Price List.

PLANTING AND PRUNING HAUPT.

Berry plants should be planted about the same as potato or tomato plants, except that berries should have tops cut off even with ground, or nearly so, and then be covered with dirt. In a large planting, wide beds should be thrown up and then opened with a turning plow, making a deep furrow.

It always pays to water at time of planting.

Any time after berries are picked in May or June, until August 15, if it is dry enough to stop growth of plants, all tops should be cut off at ground with hoe or mowing machine, and the rows plowed with a sweep. It is an easy way to keep the ground clean, and the fruit will be larger next spring. When cut, the tops can lie to dry a few days and then be raked and burned.

Do not cut them if they are growing all the season.

An irrigation for the plants after tops are cut is valuable, but not necessary.

In the spring, many strong young shoots will come up. Let these grow if they do not seriously interfere with the picking, as they produce the fruit next season. In a large patch, it may be necessary to cut these back half or more, and then cut all tops off later as directed above.

These directions apply to Haupt and McDonald especially. These two varieties should be planted $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 feet, making 2430 per acre, and in alternate rows.

All berries produce fruit the second spring after planting.

It is difficult to conceive of anything the equal of this berry. It never fails to bear full of large, sweet luscious berries. A cross between a dewberry and blackberry apparently; discovered by the late Colonel Haupt of Hays County. Originated in Wharton County.

We bought full rights and all stock of the Haupt about fifteen years ago, and have never been able fully to satisfy the demand.

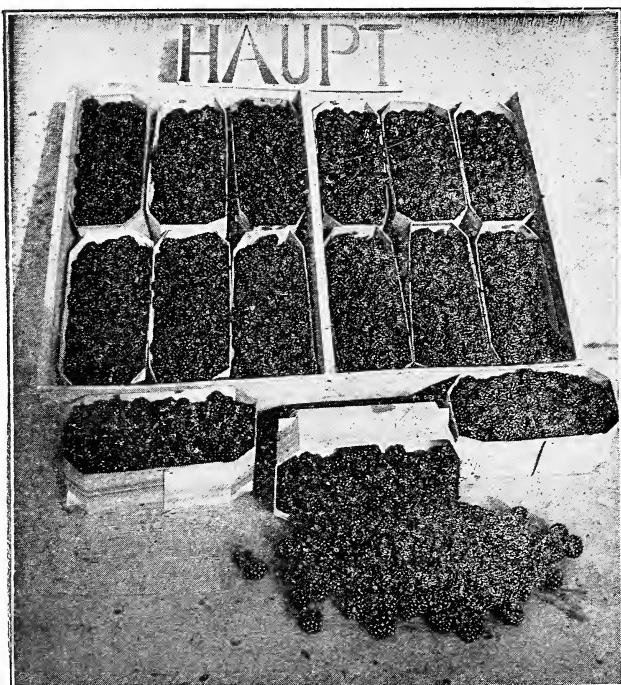
Reports from the coast, across Texas, into New Mexico and Arizona pronounce it the finest ever seen.

There are four slightly different strains mixed, and we always try to put some of each in every order, to help pollination.

When planted in alternate rows with McDonald, Haupt will pollenate McDonald and make it bear heavily. No other variety is needed to pollenate Haupt.

Haupt can be planted any month in the year.

Ripens in Austin May 1 to June 1.



A CRATE OF HAUPT BERRIES.

RECORD OF PRODUCTION OF HAUPT FOR 1921 IN OUR NURSERY.

One-half acre returns were as follows:

1249 plants produced 5448 pint boxes. These were sold at an average of 10 1-2c per pint box, making returns of \$572.04.

The expenses were as follows:

Material for boxes.....	\$ 35.00
Picking berries at 2 1-2c per box.....	136.20
Miscellaneous labor.....	35.00
 Total	\$206.20
Production	\$572.04
Expenses	206.20
 Net receipts.....	\$365.84

This is equivalent to net returns of \$731.68 per acre.

READ WHAT SATISFIED CUSTOMERS SAY ABOUT OUR HAUPT BERRY

Every home in the Southwest should have from 12 to 100 plants each. Every town of 500 people will justify the planting of several thousand for market, and large cities will consume larger quantities in proportion.

We are the introducers of Haupt, and guarantee our plants genuine.



A HAUPT BERRY VINE.

The same every year. Never plant McDonald berries without planting a row of Haupt beside them. It will pollenate them and make them bear.

PRODUCED \$1,760.00 PER ACRE.

From John Keller.

Fort Valley, Ga.

Yours to hand, and in reply to your question as to how the Haupt berries did that I got from you and planted in 1912, will say that they yielded at the rate of \$1,760.00 per acre in 1914. They sold here in Fort Valley, Georgia, at 20c per quart, and were all gone before any others were on the market.

From W. W. Walling.

San Augustine, Texas.

The Haupt Berries I bought of you a few years ago are truly a Wonder over here. I gathered 40 gallons from 12 vines the second year from purchase. Will report on the Leona Peach just as soon as it comes in bearing.

From Amasa Clark.

Bandera, Texas.

I want to say for the benefit of all who are interested in fruit raising, that I am near 90 years of age, was raised in the State of New York, which is a great fruit country, and have been in the orchard and nursery business the greater part of my life. I visited your patch of Haupt Berries a short time ago, and can truthfully say they beat anything I have ever seen. Mr. Ramsey says in his circular something about 40 quarts being raised from one vine. After looking at the heaps of berries on your vine, I believe every word of it.

From H. D. Fletcher.

Beaumont, Texas.

I wish you would send me one of your catalogs, and if you have any special instructions on fertilizing, pruning and care of the Haupt Dewberry, please let me have that. I got ten plants from you last year, planted them in my garden here, in gumbo soil, in 18-inch hills; have gotten about 25 gallons of fine berries, and can gather a few for possibly 4 or 5 days yet.

From Louie Winters.

Woodsboro, Refugio Co., Texas.

I got a few plants of the Haupt from you . . . and with absolutely no attention they are making us all we want for table use. I am so well satisfied with the ones I have that I want enough to plant an acre.

From Isaac M. Cronk.

McAllen, Hidalgo Co., Texas.

I would like to have your price on hundred of Haupt Berries. . . . Our neighbor has some and they are grand.

From the Francitas Bee.

Francitas, Jackson Co., Texas.

(Clipping from an article giving advice to new settlers.)

As to berries, tie tightly to these; they have proven themselves the very best. Strawberries . . . Klondike, Excelsior, and Lady Thompson, in order named. Dewberries . . . Haupt, especially, Austin-Mayes, and Dallas Blackberry. These are sure winners. You will not plant too many Haupt. Plants may be secured through the Ramsey Nursery, Austin, Texas. This firm is very reliable; . . . send for catalog.

From the Texas Farm and Fireside.

Published by Houston Post.

The Collegeport Chronicle gives its readers mighty good advice when it tells them to plant some dewberries. An acre of Frank Ramsey's Haupt dewberries will produce more real yellow gold than any crop we can think of, and we, too, say plant the Haupt Berry.

From J. R. Goodwin.

Winchester, Fayette Co., Texas.

Please send me your book on berry culture. I have some of your Haupt Berries. They are wonderful producers, and the finest berry I ever saw for this section.

McDONALD. Cross between dewberry and blackberry. Early, good shipper. A fine bearer, but sometimes needs other berries planted near to pollenate it, as Haupt or Monroe. A patch of alternate rows of Haupt and McDonald makes the best combination we know. Ripens May 1.

HIMALAYA BLACKBERRY. A rank growing variety that requires a trellis. In order to fruit successfully, it should be pruned back severely every winter and given abundance of water in the spring and summer. Ripens after other varieties.

DEWBERRY

For prices, see Price List.

AUSTIN-MAYS. May and June. Robust. Fruit very large, prolific. Sure bearer. Slightly better on sandy soil or sandy loam.

MONROE. May. A very large, long dewberry of pure southern type. Rank grower. Of forty varieties tested we select this one of the pure dewberries.

ROGERS. April. Earliest, and fairly prolific.

STRAWBERRY

Long summer drouths are hard on strawberries. Frequent cultivation and careful mulching summer and winter are necessary. They do best on new land. If planted October 15 to December 15, they will fruit in early spring.

For prices, see Price List.

EVERBEARING. Has long bearing season. Favorable reports from many sections.

TEXAS EVERBEARING. Endures summer heat and drouth. Mid-season. Most desirable. Large, delicious. This is the most nearly everbearing variety for Central and Southern Texas.

EXCELSIOR. Very early; has proven profitable over a wide range of territory.

KLONDYKE. From Alyvn to Illinois praised by all growers. The standard commercial variety. Ten days later than Excelsior.

LADY THOMPSON. A great favorite with all growers. Mid-season.

CHINESE JUJUBE

(*Zizyphus.*)

For Prices, see Price List.

A fruit from the high interior of China, to which the United States Department of Agriculture has given much attention in recent years. We have tried it carefully, and are sure it will prove to be one of the most valuable of fruits for our country. It is adapted to a wide range of territory and all kinds of soils.

Tree is very hardy, slightly resembling Prickly Ash. Fruit is chocolate colored, some varieties round, some olive-shaped, and some pear shaped, of the texture of an apple. Size: one to two inches long. Fruit can be eaten fresh, preserved, or cured like dates. Ripens July to November.

Every home should have a few trees. We recommend the Jujube most heartily. It likes a clean back yard, where it is not cultivated, but will grow anywhere.

TO MAKE DATES OUT OF JUJUBES.

Gather the fruit when it is first colored all over or nearly so. It should be firm. Score the skin with knife six or eight times or, better, make a hackle by driving three-penny nails half an inch apart through a half-inch board or paddle; spread the fruit on a table or in a box and hackle the skins full of nail holes.

Then put them in sugar syrup or honey and boil twenty to thirty minutes and set off over night. Boil ten minutes and let cool, then strain out and drip them and they are ready to pack down or for immediate use.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASPARAGUS. Roots 75 cents a dozen, \$5.00 a 100. An asparagus bed is made as follows: Dig trench two or three feet wide and twenty-one inches deep. Put in six inches of rich barnyard fertilizer, then six inches of good black or loamy soil. On top of this, set the plants, and fill in or cover with six inches of loose soil, preferably leaf mold. This will leave a depression of three inches so that a little extra soil may be added yearly, and long tender growth be made under ground. Such a bed will last for three years.

CURRENT. Best varieties.

Price: 35 cents each, \$3.75 a dozen.

GOOSEBERRY. Recommended for northern part of the State. Leading varieties.

Price: 35 cents each, \$3.75 a dozen.

RASPBERRY, KANSAS and CARDINAL. These are fine, large raspberries.

Price: \$1.25 a dozen, \$7.50 a 100.

SOUTHERN RASPBERRY. A new red raspberry from Central China that is bearing right down to the Coast. It promises to revolutionize berry growing over the whole South up to the Middle States. Ask for special circular; price: 4 plants \$1.00, 10 plants \$2.00, 50 plants \$7.00, 100 plants \$12.00, 500 plants \$55.00, 1000 plants \$100.00.

ALMONDS.—For Prices, see Price List.

MEDINA ALMOND. A seedling in Medina County. As fine as any imported soft-shelled almond.

PRINCESS ALMOND. Robust tree; almonds of fine quality.

SULTANA ALMOND. A standard commercial variety, similar to above.



CHINESE JUJUBE FRUIT.

PECANS



THE WORDS OF EX-GOVERNOR HOGG.

Ex-Governor Hogg, just before he died, made this request:

"I want no monument of stone, but let my children plant at the head of my grave a Pecan tree, and at the foot of my grave a Walnut tree, and when these trees shall bear, let the Pecans and Walnuts be given out among the plain people of Texas, so that they may plant them and make Texas a land of trees."

ABOUT PECANS

DEMAND AND PRICES.

Wholesale prices for nuts of the improved budded and grafted varieties are from 40 cents to 65 cents per pound in any quantity up to a carload. Retail prices 50 cents to \$1.00 per pound. (The nuts from native seedling trees only bring from 8 to 25 cents per pound.) The demand at present for the larger nuts is only partially supplied. It will be increased many fold, as the supply increases, when the foreign market can be entered. There will be the increasing demand by candy manufacturers and for making oil. There is no prospect of meeting the demand for a hundred years.

BEARING AGE.

Seedling trees hardly ever begin to bear under eight years and they do not become profitable under fifteen years. Budded or grafted trees begin to bear in from three to six years after being planted, and yield a large profit in from eight to ten years. Seedling trees should be top-worked.

VALUE PER ACRE.

Groves eleven years old have paid \$500.00 an acre per year. Ten-acre groves of this age have sold for \$1000.00 an acre, and many owners have refused larger prices. Trees fifteen to twenty years old produce from 100 to 500 pounds of nuts, worth 50 cents a pound. Twenty-seven trees per acre, producing at least \$50.00

a tree, will pay \$1350.00. And the expense of gathering the nuts will be paid largely by crops that can be grown between rows.

PLANTING.

Proper distance is 40 to 60 feet. Pecans may be planted to advantage between peach and plum trees, in every other row, making them 32 to 40 feet apart. Following are trees per acre: 40x40 feet, 27 trees; 50x50 feet, 17 trees; 60x60 feet, 12 trees.

We usually dig holes with post hole digger, but it would pay perhaps to dig them larger, say 24 to 30 inches across and three feet or more deep. See Planting Directions for further information. We dig trees with roots two to four and a half feet long according to size of tree. Trees should be watered first year during very dry spells.

CROPS BETWEEN ROWS.

Almost full crops can be grown between the wide rows until trees reach profitable bearing age, and even longer. Corn, cotton, vegetables and fruit trees, such as peach, plum, fig, and orange, and berry plants, are well adapted. Cover, or hay crops should not be grown until trees are several years old. After that time, they can be grown without hurting trees. Pecans do not need cultivation after a few years. Their roots go down.

SOIL.

Texas has three-fourths of the native pecan trees of the United States, and the most and best pecan land in the world. We know the soil is suitable for the pecan, where native trees are flourishing. But there are thousands of acres of soil just as good, where there are no trees now, because the seeds have not been washed there. The pecan likes rich soil, with plenty of sunshine and moisture. Shallow water 20 to 30 feet deep, without solid rock between it and the surface of ground, will solve the water problem. However, trees are doing well on black upland and on top of solid limestone ridges. They should be planted for home use in such places, but not in large orchards.

The pecan is largely confined to the cottonbelt of the South and to northern Mexico. Some varieties are proving successful as far north as Indiana and Illinois. New Mexico, Arizona and California are making plantings of considerable size.

CHOICE OF VARIETIES.

Two classes of pecans are Eastern and Western. Eastern are those originating in the eastern Southern States. They are adapted to all of the pecan belt, East and West. The Western are those varieties originating mostly in Texas, which should be planted only west of a line from Dallas to Austin. Perhaps the Western are as a class more profitable for the West, though we could not give up some of the Eastern kinds there also.

A few varieties have proven specially adapted to upland, as follows:

Western Varieties: Colorado, Halbert, Kincaid, Texas Prolific, Burkett, Oliver.

Eastern Varieties: Moneymaker, Stuart, Success, Delmas.

ENEMIES OF THE PECAN.

There are some insects that injure the crops, but not every year. The National and State Governments are working on this problem and we expect to see it solved. But Texas is much more nearly free from these pests than the East. There is no more reason to fear them now than any disease or insect that might injure peaches, pears, cotton, or other crops.

Many of our varieties have borne good crops every year from twenty to fifty years.

THE GREATEST INVESTMENT.

There is no other investment we know of that offers as large and sure returns as the pecan. In ten years a grove is worth a fortune. No wonder Luther Burbank said if he were a young man, he would come to Texas and grow pecans! They are the best investment, the safest life insurance, the greatest legacy.

HOW TO PLANT.

See directions under "PLANTING AND PRUNING" in back of catalog.

SEEDLING PECANS, FOR SHADE AND FRUIT

Best of all common seedlings, carefully selected.

For prices, see Price List.

BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECANS

In planting budded or grafted trees, one knows they will bear the kind of nuts desired.

For prices, see Price List.

EASTERN VARIETIES OF PECANS.

See heading, "Choice of varieties," under "About Pecans," preceding.

DELMAS. Mississippi. Large, slightly elongated. Scores very high on all points of a good pecan.

MONEYMAKER. Louisiana. Medium size, roundish. Well filled kernel. Good bearer, one of the best varieties.

SCHLEY. Mississippi. Somewhat elongated, above medium size. Considered by many to be best flavored pecan. Shell thin, kernel plump.

STUART. Mississippi. Perhaps the best known. Large, elongated, medium shell. Good quality, fairly productive.

SUCCESS. Mississippi. Large, extra quality. Very desirable.

VAN DEMAN. Louisiana. Large, long medium shell. Quality fine. Fairly prolific.

TEXAS OR WESTERN, VARIETIES OF PECANS.

See heading, "Choice of Varieties," under "About Pecans," preceding.

BURKETT. Callahan County. Large, almost round, shell thin. Flavor excellent. One of the best. Bears young and every year, fine.

BURKHARDT. Karnes County. Long, large, extra well filled kernel. Originated farthest South of all varieties. Sure cropper.

COLORADO. San Saba County. Large, medium shell. High quality. Dark speckled.

DAISY. Comal County. Fairly large, long kernel, plump, good quality.

HALBERT. Coleman County. Almost round, medium size. Flavor highest. Perhaps the youngest bearer known. Prolific. An all-around pecan. (Very thin shell.)

Our best efforts are always made to please our customers.. If at any time our stock is not satisfactory, we wish to be notified.

From Mrs. T. F. H., Clairemont, Tex., Jan. 23, 1922.

The past week I superintended the checking and heeling out of nursery stock purchased of you for the Hunter Farm. Never have I received better stock or stock in better condition than this shipment.

- KINCAID.** San Saba County. About medium size, very thin shell. Elongated. Tree hardy, regular bearer.
- OLIVER.** Kimble County. Extra large. Shell medium, quality fine. Old tree has produced eighteen bushels in one crop, and is a constant bearer. We own sole right to this variety.
- TEXAS PROLIFIC.** San Saba County. Large, rather long. Thin shell, fine kernel. Bears young. Heavy and sure bearer.



From W. T. K., Pasadena, California.

I have a Ramsey Fig that is quite a wonder to all who see it. It is a small tree yet, but beats anything to bear. I am getting it photographed for a printing plate.

From R. B., Jackson, S. C., July 9, 1922.

The Haupt Blackberries I got from you last year were a wonder this year. They bore all the vines could hold, fine berries.

From G. W. M., East Raymond, Wash., Feb. 14, 1922.

The berry vines came through all right and in good condition.

From J. W. J., Conway, Ark., May 31, 1922.

The parties to whom I sold some of your Haupt berry plants are gathering a fat crop this season and have been after me time and again for information as to cultivation, pruning, etc., also asking for prices on plants, hence I am writing you for information as above.

We sold a big one year old grafted Stewart pecan tree in December. At time of taking the above picture it was seven years old and had borne four crops.

ENGLISH WALNUTS (Budded)

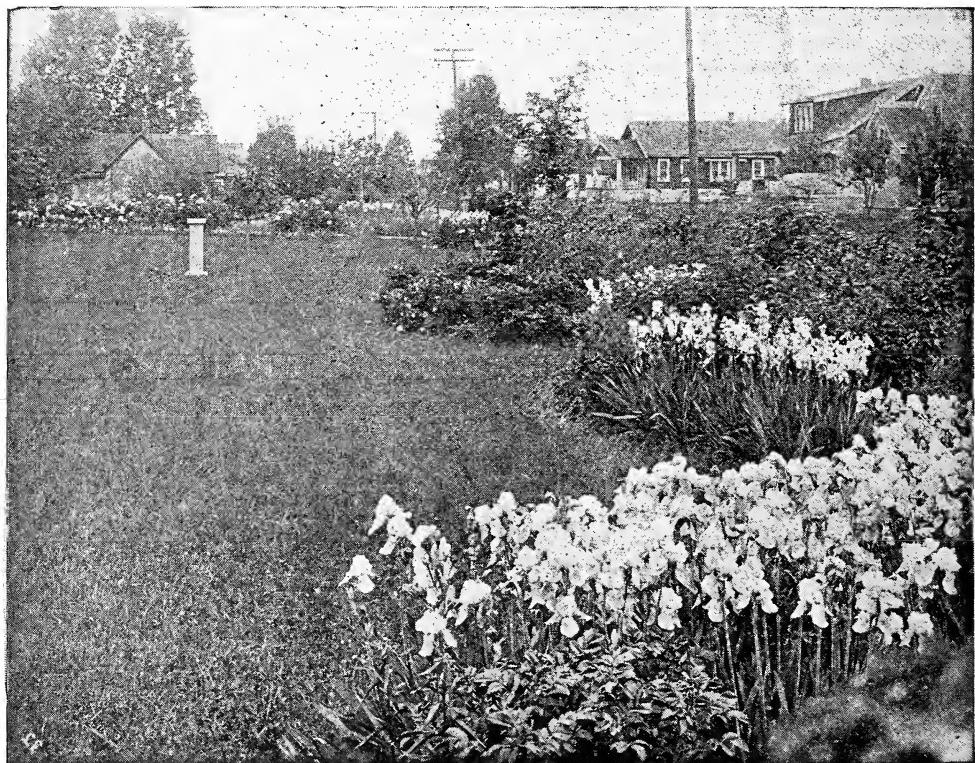
We have special and improved strains of the English or Persian walnuts. They give promise of succeeding in certain parts of the Southwest, especially when budded on our native stock.

We are testing some twenty California varieties and about as many promising seedlings scattered from Georgia to Pennsylvania and New York.

Prices (budded on native Walnut):

	Each	Doz.	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$1.75	\$19.00	\$150.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	27.00	200.00
3 to 4 feet.....	3.00	32.00	250.00
4 to 6 feet.....	3.50	38.00	300.00

SEEDLING ENGLISH WALNUTS. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cents; \$5.00 a dozen.



A BEAUTIFUL BORDER FOR A LAWN.

For real pleasure, nothing surpasses a stroll around one's own side yard, or back yard, or front yard, of one's own home, when it is bordered with bright colored hardy shrubs and flowers.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

MORE BEAUTIFUL HOME GROUNDS.

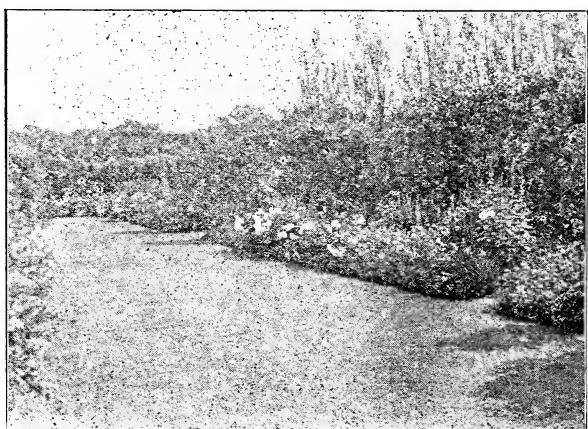
The world is awakening to the fact that beauty and satisfaction have a real value.

No matter who the reader may be, he remembers with fondness certain trees that grew around his childhood home. The very remembrance gives pleasure of a kind that can not be obtained with money.

Are you willing that your children shall have similar memories in future years?

Have your boys trees to climb now, and a miniature jungle to penetrate?

Have your girls a secluded corner in which to train up their dolls, and play keeping house?



Proper Arrangement of Border for Large Lawn.

The most experienced landscape men of these days have found out that back and side yards need more trees, evergreens, and shrubs than do the front yards.

If you were to see one with a grove of shades—a grove, mind you, not a straight row—and some shrubs, real masses just like wild thickets, you would never be satisfied with any other kind.

Nature does not plant in straight rows.

But after you were convinced as to the style of planting, you could not make a list that would be as beautiful and as much at home in your climate, as we could.

It is exactly our business (and our pleasure) to study the plans and arrangements that are the most beautiful, and then get acquainted with the plants and trees that will best develop or show the plan, using only plants adapted to the climate.

We study every day in the year the various combinations in colors, particularly as Nature makes them. The most frequent and beautiful, perhaps, are the white and pink, and white and yellow flowers together, and red flowers against a background of green, and the trees that have the gorgeous yellow and red shades in autumn in a group by themselves.

If shrubs and trees are properly planted, you cannot name another way in which you can spend money that will add so much beauty, comfort, and value to your home.

Happiness has a value.

Plant something.

We specially solicit the designing of parks and large grounds.



A Cheerful Planting Around a Factory Building Adds Many Times Its Cost to Value of Property.

TERMS.

Our advice as to the best kinds of ornamentals for any planting and a general idea as to grouping them, is free. Do not hesitate to call on us for information or assistance that you need.

If you wish a plan in detail, we shall have to make a nominal charge, to cover the actual time necessary in making it, the amount depending largely on the size of the grounds. In some instances, part or all of this charge may be applied on the cost of the trees and plants, depending on the amount of stock used.

If you send us a rough sketch of your grounds, showing all dimensions, we can prepare a planting plan which any one can follow, and which will give the best effect possible, in harmony with modern landscape art.

HOW TO MAKE DIAGRAM.

Diagrams should be drawn to scale, and show all dimensions in feet, location and ground plan of residence and other existing buildings, walks, drives, fences, trees, shrubs, flower beds, or any other objects you would not care to have changed or moved.

Also state whether it is desired to screen from view adjoining property, and give style of architecture of residence, whether bungalow, colonial, Southern, etc., whether frame, brick, stone; color, one or two story.

Better, give these facts and send picture besides.

PERSONAL VISIT.

In case of larger grounds or parks, or whenever desired, we can make a personal visit before preparing the plan. This will always be more satisfactory, and the expense will be the least possible.

We are also prepared to take charge of the planting, as heretofore.

BULBS, LILIES, ETC.

These are so easily grown and produce such a gorgeous lot of colors that no home should be without them. They can generally be safely left in the ground over winter, or they may be taken up and left to dry until early spring. They should be transplanted at least every two years for best results.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII. 50 cents each, \$5.00 a dozen. Gorgeous red lily; earliest.

CANNAS

20 cents each, \$2.00 a dozen, \$14.00 a 100, except where noted. Scarcely anything else can give the beauty afforded by the best cannas. Here is the best assortment to be had, at lowest prices.

CANNAS—RED FLOWERS.

FLAMINGO. Medium grower, hardy. One of best dark red, constant bloomer.
KING HUMBERT. Orange red, streaked with gold. Luxuriant bronze foliage.

CANNAS—ORANGE FLOWERS.

INDIANA. Bright green foliage. Luxuriant.

WYOMING. Foliage dark bronze. Large orchid flowers. Luxuriant.

CANNAS—ORANGE AND RED FLOWERS.

ALLEMANIA. Large orchid flowers. Orange scarlet, spotted with golden yellow.

CANNAS—YELLOW FLOWERS.

AUSTRIA. Tall. Canary yellow, with spots of red in throat.

BURBANK. Tall. Canary yellow, with throat mottled crimson.

CANNAS—PINK FLOWERS.

SHENANDOAH. Bronze. Pink flowers.

WAWA. Immense trusses of glowing soft pink, always in bloom. Very distinct.
MRS. A. F. CONARD. Exquisite pale pink with darker pink in throat. Grows three to four feet. Bronze foliage.

FOLIAGE CANNAS.

SHENANDOAH. Bronze. Pink flowers.

KING HUMBERT. Dark bronze leaves, luxuriant. Large orange red flowers.

WYOMING. Bronze. Large orange flowers.

OTHER HARDY BULBS AND PLANTS

CALADIUM esculentum (Elephant's Ear). Medium size bulbs 25c, large bulbs 50c. Large leaves. Caladiums produce a tropical effect. Need abundance of water.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. 20 cents each, \$2.00 a dozen. Yellow and white. Best for outdoor planting. Hardy. Flowers medium size. Produces masses of blooms in fall.

DAHLIA. 20 cents each, \$2.00 a dozen. Assorted colors.

SHASTA DAISY. 50 cents a dozen, \$4.00 a 100. Largest flowers, most constant bloomer. Wonderfully hardy.

DAISY. (Native). Hardy, everblooming. Earliest and blooms all summer. Price same as Shasta.

DAISY, YELLOW. Price same as Shasta. Like ordinary Daisy, but yellow.

GLADIOLUS. 90 cents a dozen, \$6.00 a 100. Best strain of Groff's Hybrids. All colors and shades.

HABRANTHUS. 10 cents each, \$1.00 a dozen, \$7.00 a 100. Beautiful red lilies from Chile, with dwarf stalks eight inches high. Profuse bloomer in fall. Green all winter.

HOLLYHOCK. Assorted colors. 25 cents each, \$2.50 a dozen.

IRIS, WHITE AND BLUE. 15 cents each, \$1.25 a dozen. Old fashioned Flags. Great profusion of flowers in early spring.

ANGEL LILY (*Crinum Fimbriatum*). 25 cents each, \$2.50 a dozen. Cluster of five to nine large white lilies, with faint wine-colored shadings. Profuse, fragrant.

RAIN LILY (*Cooperia Pedunculata*). 50 cents a dozen, \$3.00 a 100. Native White Fairy Lily. Springs up and blooms in three days after rain.

YELLOW DAY LILY. (*Hemerocallis Fulva*). 20 cents each, \$2.00 a dozen. Hardest, last forever. Rich gold color, striped inside.

DOUBLE DAY LILY. 25 cents each, \$2.50 a dozen. Rare, beautiful, double, orange and gold.

LYCORIS radiata. 25 cents each, \$2.50 a dozen. Foliage in winter, but flowers in fall. Stalks 15 inches high, bearing beautiful red, spider-like lilies.

MEXICAN TUBEROSE. 50 cents a dozen, \$4.00 a 100. Introduced by us from high, cool interior of Mexico. Single, prettiest, most fragrant tuberose known. Tall, stiff stems. Bloom constantly from June till frost. Cut flowers keep a week. Very profitable near any town or city.

EARLY SPRING BLOOMING BULBS

	Each	12
Hyacinths, separate colors.....	\$.15	\$1.50
Tulips, best Darwin, assorted colors.....	.10	1.00
Narcissus, yellow and white.....	.12	1.25
Freesias, white08	.75
Jonquils08	.75

PLANTING DIRECTIONS.

HYACINTHS. Plant outdoors as directed for Tulips. If planted in pots, use one bulb in five inch pot, or four in six inch pot. Use light rich soil (not manure), leaving tops of bulbs half an inch under soil, an inch below rim of pot. Water well and cover with sand, set away in cool place for six weeks, and bring to light as required.

TULIPS. Plant in well drained soil. Cover bulbs two or three inches deep. Do not apply rich fertilizer, unless bone meal, but use good soil, preferably somewhat sandy. Bulbs may remain in ground two or three years without being moved, and may also be grown in pots.

NARCISSUS. Plant same as Tulips, but in moist shady place. Bulbs may remain in ground several years, and may be grown in pots.

FREESIAS. Should be grown in pots.

JONQUILS. Plant same as Narcissus.



ROSES

For prices, see Price List.

We have some roses on their own roots, grown from cuttings in the greenhouse, and others which do best budded on other, harder stocks. In the case of budded or grafted roses, it is necessary not to allow the rose to grow from below the bud. The bud is usually indicated by a slight offset or elbow about where the branches of the bush begin, or somewhat lower.

All are robust plants that have already bloomed in the field.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Bush. Red, large fragrant.

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY (Frau Karl Druschki). Bush. Snow white blooms, with very large petals. Hardy everywhere.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Like American Beauty, but hardy climber.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE. Bush. Creamy white, delicately tinted with pink. Full, double rose.

BABY RAMBLER. Bush. Dwarf. Brilliant crimson clusters of 15 to 30 roses.

BRIDE. Bush. White, sometimes shaded with pink when grown outdoors.

BRIDESMAID. Bush. Pink; similar to Bride, but a dark pink.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Climber. Brilliant red in great clusters, early in spring; beautiful foliage.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Climber. Gorgeous pink; spring bloomer. An evergreen and most excellent for arbors or screens.

ETOILE DE LYON. Bush. Yellow; robust.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. Bush. Clear, red-crimson velvet. Large flowers, long stems. Extremely vigorous and free blooming.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT. Bush. Blood-red; blossoms for six weeks in spring.

HELEN GOULD (Red Kaiserina). Bush. A dark, rich pink; long stem; beautiful buds; most persistent bloomer.

CLIMBING HELEN GOULD. Climber. One of the finest pink climbers.

KAISERINA. Bush. White. Long, pointed buds, full when open; flowers last well; long stems. For an outdoor white rose it has no rival.

CLIMBING KAISERINA. Climber. Elegant, pure-white. Robust vine.

KILLARNEY. Bush. Pink. Brilliant color. Beautiful, very large buds.

LA FRANCE. Bush. Light pink; full; fragrant; universally popular.

WHITE LA FRANCE. Bush. Very pale pink; hardly as full as La France.

LA MARQUE. Rampant climber; pure white; a standard all over the South.

LADY HILINGDON. Bush. Deep yellow to orange. Fine buds. One of hardest yellow roses.

MADAM MASSON. Bush. Very large and double; intense red; uniform in size and color; extra long stems. For a red rose we plant it first.

MADAM C. TESTOUT. Bush. Soft pink; profuse.

WHITE MALMAISON (Crown Princess). Bush. Snowy white; very double.

MALMAISON. Bush. Light pink; extremely double; fragrant; stiff stems.

MAMON COCHET. Bush. Pink.

MARECHAL NEIL. Climber. Most popular of all climbers; rich deep yellow; fine plants on own roots, and budded on hardy stock at common price.

MARY WASHINGTON. Climber. Pure white, in clusters.

METEOR. Bush. Velvet red; justly popular.

CLIMBING METEOR. Flower similar to above; vine rugged climber.

PAUL NEYRON. Bush. Rich pink; extra large; full, fragrant; tall grower. Spring and fall.

- PEARL OF GARDEN.** Bush. Rich golden yellow.
- PRES. TAFT.** Bush. Shell-pink of intense color. Perfect in stem, with handsome glossy foliage.
- RADIANCE.** Bush. Brilliant, rose pink. Large full flowers, very fragrant. An excellent rose.
- REINE MARIE HENRIETTA.** Fine red climber; successful on all soils.
- SAFRANO.** Bush. Free bloomer; color changes from apricot yellow to fawn.
- SUNBURST.** Bush. Golden yellow to golden orange, intense shades; long stems.
- SEVEN SISTERS.** Climber. Very light to dark pink; great clusters of flowers in spring, hardy.
- TIPLITZ.** Bush. Most brilliant red and always in bloom.
- VICK'S CAPRICE.** Bush. An upright grower like Paul Neyron with flowers same pink color, but not so large, with some white stripes and shadings. A very hardy good bloomer.

NEW ROSES OF SPECIAL MERIT.

Price, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.

MME. BUTTERFLY. Harmony of bright pink, apricot, and gold.

COLUMBIA. Large flowers, glowing pink.

OPHELIA. Salmon-flesh, shaded with rose.

PREMIER. Deep pink, fragrant, thornless.

CLIMBING VINES

Prices:	25c plants	\$2.50 a dozen	\$20.00 per 100
	35c plants	\$3.75 a dozen	\$30.00 per 100
	50c plants	\$5.00 a dozen	\$40.00 per 100
	75c plants	\$8.00 a dozen	\$60.00 per 100

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS. 35 cents. (Rose of the Mountain, or Queen's Wreath.) A perennial vine with sprays of glowing pink flowers all summer. The bulb should be covered with two inches of extra soil, if left in the ground all winter.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA. \$1.00. Gorgeous, orange or reddish-tinted orange flowers, twenty to forty in cluster. Each flower shorter but about twice as broad as the old Trumpet Creeper. Not a tall climber and possibly blooms best when planted as a shrub. It shows for half a mile. A really valuable addition to any list or yard.

RED TRUMPET CREEPER. 35 cents. The old-fashioned sort. Good for covering back fences or dead trees.

YELLOW TRUMPET CREEPER. 75 cents. New, rare. Like the above except the color is a gleaming yellow.

CLEMATIS COCCINEA. 50 cents. Red, coral-like, bell-shaped flowers; all spring and summer. Hardy. Very dainty for trellising.

CLEMATIS CRISPA. 50 cents. Like the above, but flowers are blue.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. 75 cents. Strong growing vine, with white, star-shaped flowers all summer and fall. Very fragrant. Evergreen.

CLEMATIS Greybeard. 25 cents. A hardy climber, with white flowers in early season.

HONEYSUCKLE, Everblooming. 35 cents. Red flowers, with touch of yellow. Extremely hardy.

HONEYSUCKLE, Evergreen. 35 cents. Fragrant, white and yellow flowers; dense, rank foliage; the best for shade or screens.

HONEYSUCKLE, Red Coral. 50 cents. Coral-red flowers; commence to bloom early.

ENGLISH IVY (Hedera Helix). 50 cents. Clings to stone, brick or wood. Hardy with thick dark green leaves.

JAPAN OR BOSTON IVY (Ampelopsis Veitchii). 50 cents. Hardy wall creeper. Foliage shows rich shades of red and yellow in the fall.

KUDZU VINE. 35 cents. Rankest growing vine known. Grows 75 feet. Large dark green leaves. Also used for forage.

PASSION FLOWER (Passiflora incarnata). 50 cents. A good climber. Flowers two to three inches across, white and purple blended.

SARSAPARILLA (Cebatha Carolina). 35 cents. A native, hardy vine with attractive foliage, but its chief beauty is its clusters of brilliant red berries all fall and winter.

SMILAX. 50 cents. The native evergreen vine so much used for decoration.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). 35 cents. Rank growing vine, covering walls of wood or brick, tree trunks, etc.

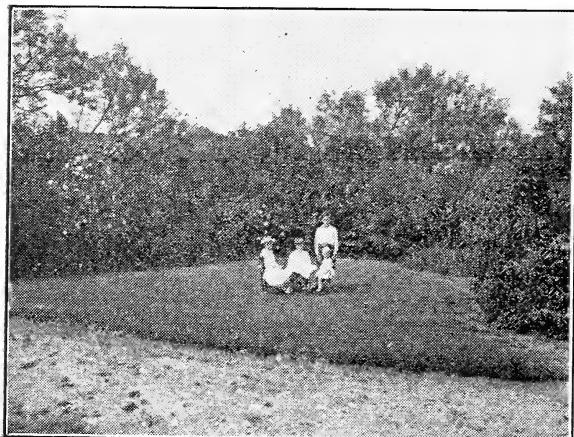
TEXAS VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia Texana*). 50 cents. Native, in leaf earlier than the Virginia, with smaller, but much brighter green leaves all summer. Creeps on wood or stone more closely than any vine we know. Will grow on west side of building, in the hot sun.

VINCA, minor. 15 cents, \$1.50 a dozen. Most desirable for trailing on ground in shady or sunny places. Bright leaves, evergreen. Blue flowers all summer.

VINCA, variegated. 15 cents, \$1.50 a dozen. Like above, but with variegated foliage, green and white.

WISTARIA, purple and white. 50 cents. Hardy woody vine that soon runs 50 feet; fragrant flowers in early spring, in long sprays.

WISTARIA, white. We found a seedling that produces the finest flowers we ever saw. Budded, so as to be sure to give the best blooms, \$2.00 each.



A flower decked secluded corner in a side yard, of our planting. The hardy flowering shrubs and evergreens will be there, blooming after the children have homes of their own.

Our beautiful climate-proof Natives are not surpassed in all the world. They are indifferent to drouth or disease, and produce the grandest effects possible. We would choose them over the same number of any other plants, except perhaps roses.

Most of our Native Flowering Shrubs, as well as others, should be cut back almost to the ground at time of planting. Agarita, Pithecelobium, and Tamarix in particular should be cut back to the collar, leaving only about one to two inches of growth above roots. Then mound soil entirely over the stems.

Prices:	Doz.	100	Doz.	100
25c plants.....	\$2.50	\$20.00	50c plants.....	\$ 5.00
30c plants.....	3.25	25.00	75c plants.....	8.00
35c plants.....	3.75	30.00	\$1.00 plants	10.00
40c plants.....	4.25	35.00		75.00

Abelia. 75 cents. A beautiful evergreen shrub, with light blue flowers all summer. very hardy.

AGARITA. 50 cents. (*Berberis Trifoliata*. Commonly called Algerita or Chaparral.) Evergreen shrub, 3 to 5 feet. Leaves ash green. Bright red berries make a striking appearance in spring, are acid, good tasting, and used for jelly.

AGARITA SWASEY'S. (*Berberis Swaseyi*.) In style and color somewhat resembling the silver colored, three-leaved Agarita, *Berberis trifoliata*.

No Botany names over nine leaflets on any Barberry. In our rambles

WE PAY EXPRESS ON \$5.00 ORDERS IN TEXAS, AND \$10.00 IN THE UNITED STATES.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

DECIDUOUS AND EVER-GREEN. STANDARD AND NATIVE.

Note. The Native varieties are indicated by the heaviest type.

We use our list of Flowering Shrubs in producing the best landscape effects to a greater extent than any other class of trees, with perhaps the exception of certain evergreens.

Our list contains fully ninety per cent of all the shrubs known to be good for the Southwest. They have been chosen for their beauty and hardiness. All are best adapted for outdoor planting.

in West Texas on arid slopes untrod-
den by those who have gone before,
we found some with eleven leaflets
and one with fifteen. If one could
gather a thousand plants, no two
would be exactly alike. Some are
extremely dwarf. They are rivals of
the mysterious Japanese Oaks.

We have some with five to seven
leaflets that bear fruit far superior in
both size and quality to the three-
leaved Agarita. One bush has borne
three gallons of fine jelly fruit for
thirty years. It rivals cranberries.

A half dozen in an urn are
simply in a class by themselves every
day in the year. The brilliant red
berries make a Christmas tree for
six weeks in April, May and June.

The edges of the leaves on some
of them would make a dainty lace
pattern for the fairies.

Price: :

Ordinary run of plants, \$1.00
each. Specimens, \$2.00 each. Ten
or twelve at \$5.00 each.



Woman's Building—University of Texas—
Showing Our Shrubs and Vines.

ALTHEA



Altheas Make A Beautiful Hedge.

Single Purple. Large. Very free and constant bloomer.

Mixed Althea. 40 cents. (Rose of Sharon). Nothing more hardy; many colors, blooms all summer. Specially suited to dry sections, blooming with almost no water. Colors: Pink, purple, red, variegated and white, all double, and large single purple.

Althea. Choice named sorts: 50 cents. All have bloomed in the field and will bloom the first summer after planting.

Totus Alba Althea. Single, snowy white flowers, persistent bloomer.

Burkhardt Althea. Double, variegated, pink and white.

Amplissima. Double, rosy red, early bloomer.

Duchess de Brabant. Double, dark red, free bloomer.

Joan of Arc. Pure white, very double, petals crimped and look like tissue paper. They keep a long time when cut. They are exquisitely beautiful and are admired as some new rare flower. A constant bloomer.

Lady Stanley. White shaded rose; semi-double.

ALMOND. 75 cents. Double flowering, dwarf, pink and white. A shower of color in early spring. Perfectly hardy.

ASTER. 25 cents. Native. Profuse mass of small, bluish-white flowers all fall. Three feet.

Buddleia variabilis magnifica. 75 cents. Of fast growth, from 4 to 8 feet, with dense foliage and profusion of fragrant purple and violet flowers, in large panicles. Called Butterly Bush, because of attraction for butterflies. Blooms from spring until frost.

CALLICARPA. 50 cents. Attractive foliage. Has clumps or balls of reddish-purple berries for months in the fall.

Cape Jasmine. 2 feet, 75 cents; smaller 50 cents. The well known evergreen with beautiful white fragrant flowers. Austin and southward.

DWARF CHESTNUT. (*Aesculus octanara.*) 75 cents. Another climate-proof native, 3 to 5 feet. Gorgeous trusses, ten inches long, of glowing pinkish red flowers in spring and summer, but well worth growing for the foliage alone.

CORALBERRY. 75 cents. New scarlet. Hardy, pretty foliage, with coral red berries all winter. Will grow in shade. A very superior variety.

Crape Myrtle. Well known old favorite. A glow of color. Pink, and scarlet. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents; 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00. White, 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents. It is to the South what Lilac and Snow Ball are to the North. Plant a Crape Myrtle hedge. Nothing more attractive. Abundance of water all summer will give profusion of flowers every day. Special prices on large quantities.

CYPRESS, Standing. 75 cents a dozen; \$5.00 a 100. (*Gilia coronopifolia*) Texas Plume. 2 to 4 feet. Dainty foliage, spikes of coral red flowers blooming all summer. Very beautiful. Annual, but seeds the ground every year without attention.

Deutzia. 50 cents. Beautiful, double white flowers, tinged with pink.

BLUE DAY FLOWER. *Commelina Virginica.* 25 cents. Pure Alice blue flowers in early spring, and other shades as well. Bright green foliage, 12 to 18 inches, all winter, good for low borders. The semi-bulbous roots should be divided every two years.

DUSTY MILLER. (*Centaurea gymnocarpa*). 25 cents. Very light colored, ashen-gray foliage, growing 2 to 3 feet.

ELDERBERRY. 25 cents. Trusses of white flowers in summer. Desirable.

EUPATORIUM. 75 cents. Shrub 2 to 3 feet, with wonderful fragrant white flowers in fall. It is covered with butterflies on fair days.

FORESTIERA. 50 cents. Pea-green foliage, desirable for massing. Beautiful when pruned, good for hedges. Thrives in shade.

Genista, tinctoria. (Scotch Broom.) 30 cents. Most desirable for rocky locations or hillsides, or low massing with other shrubs. Small leaves, and slender bright green branches. Golden yellow flowers in profusion. 2 to 3 feet.

GOLDENROD. 15 cents, \$1.00 a dozen. Tall spikes of yellow flowers in fall. Best strain of Goldenrod we have seen.

DWARF RED HAW. \$1.00. A shower of blazing red berries all winter.

HELIANTHUS Maximilianii. 25 cents. Large yellow flowers, with yellow centers, stems 5 to 7 feet. Blooms in fall. Most effective in all plantings.

Hibiscus. Perennial. 75 cents. One of the best old-fashioned favorites. Blooms freely after second year. Assorted colors.

Honeysuckle, Bush. 75 cents. Grows 4 to 6 feet. A hardy shrub, blooming profusely early in spring, before leaves come out. Fragrant. Colors: Red, white, and pink.

HUISACHE. (Pronounced wee-satch.) *Acacia farnesiana.* 75 cents. Medium sized tree, beautiful fern-like foliage. Gorgeous display yellow flowers all spring.

Hypericum, moserianum. \$1.00. Grows two feet, with heavy foliage on graceful drooping branches. Flowers large, bright yellow.

INDIGOFERA DOSUA. 50 cents. Hardy drouth resistant shrub, 4 to 5 feet. Foliage dainty, mesquite-like. Pink flowers all summer.

Jasmine nudiflorum. 50 cents. Beautiful shrub, with bright green leaves and stems. Fragrant yellow flowers. Hardy, desirable.

Jasmine officinalis. 50 cents. Much like above, but with fragrant white flowers. Will climb when supported.

LANTANA. (L. Camara). 50 cents. Low bush, dark green foliage, handsome orange colored flowers. Very hardy. Stands drouth. Extremely attractive; blooms all summer.

CHERRY LAUREL (*Rhamnus Caroliniana*). 75 cents each. Grows 4 to 8 feet. Bright, glossy, evergreen leaves. Limbs covered with shining black berries all fall and winter. A hardy native of Texas.

LEUCOPHYLLUM. *Texanum.* \$1.00. Evergreen, ashen colored foliage, pale lilac flowers through summer. Excellent for contrast effects.

LIATRIS punctata. 25 cents. Perennial, 2 to 3 feet high, with spikes of purplish-blue flowers that retain their color all winter when cut and dried. Blooms late summer and fall. A hardy, desirable native.

Lilac. Purple. Fragrant, early bloomer, evergreen. Old favorite. 75 cents.

Lilac. White, budded, \$1.00.

Mallow Marvels. 75 cents. Improved, hardy Hibiscus. Large flowers, white, pink, crimson, and scarlet, mixed.

MALVAVISCUS, *Drummondii.* 50 cents. Heavy green leaves, scarlet flowers all summer. Thrifty everywhere. Excellent for low borders and backgrounds. Perennial.

Mock Orange. (*Philadelphus*).

50 cents. Makes small tree. Beautiful white, fragrant flowers.

MOCK ORANGE, NATIVE.

\$1.00. Flowers smaller than above, but with longer blooming period. Extremely hardy.

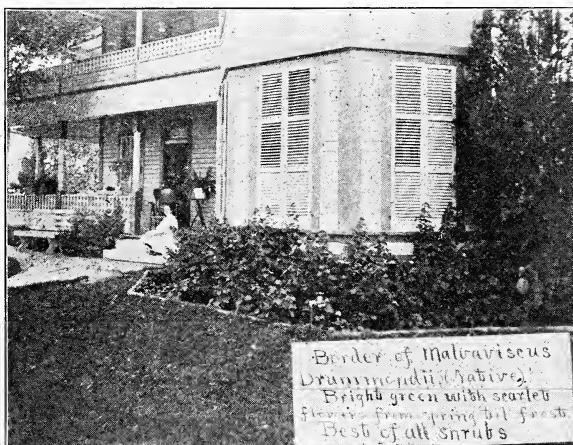
BUSH MORNING GLORY.

50 cents. Has large pink flowers like Morning Glory vine, but is a bush or shrub growing four to six feet high. Blooms all summer. Effective in mass planting.

Oleander. 75 cents. Assorted colors.

PARKINSONIA aculeata.

Reaches 15 feet. Foliage like Mesquite. Glow of yellow flowers all summer. 3 to 4 feet 50 cents, 7 to 8 feet \$1.00.



Border of Malvaviscus

Drummondii, Native.
Bright green with scarlet flowers from spring till frost.
Best of all shrubs

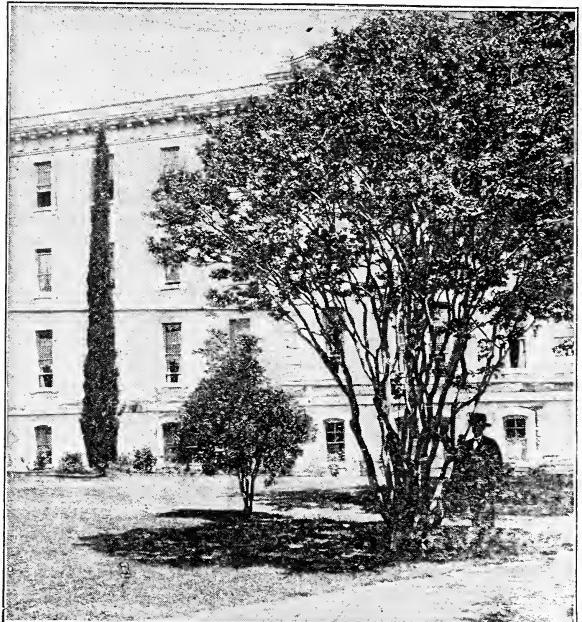
Plumbago Capensis. 50 cents. Low shrub with masses of beautiful fluffy soft blue flowers all summer and fall.

Poinciana. Royal Dwarf. 50 cents. Very hardy, five to six feet. Covered with panicles of yellow and red flowers. Very striking.

Pomegranate, flowering. Double. Pink, red and white, 50 cents.

Pomegranate, fruiting. 75 cents. Best constant bloomer. Fine fruit. Best for landscape effects. Flowers bright red. Fruit showy on trees.

Thundercloud Plum. \$1.00. Mr. Burbank's new production. We quickly drop the old red leaved plum, *Prunus Pissardii* for this one. The large leaves are red at first and get darker till frost, getting almost black. A striking tree on any landscape.



Sold by Austin Nursery. A Pyramidal Cypress 30 feet high; a Texas Mountain Laurel 10 feet high; a pink Crepe Myrtle 25 feet high.

against the west foundation of a house, or on any hard, dry location, and no bed of ferns will ever surpass it in beauty or luxuriance. Plant a dozen "on suspicion."

Quince, Japan. (*Pyrus Japonica*). 75 cents. Scarlet flowers, very early in spring. Firebush.

REDBUD. 50 cents. Grows to be ten feet tall. Covered with purplish-red flowers early in spring, before leaves come out. See Whitebud.

SALVIA. *Greggii*. 50 cents. Native of West Texas. Almost evergreen; 2 to 3 feet. Covered with dark crimson flowers from spring to frost. Of compact growth that is improved by pruning. Hardy everywhere, and suitable for many purposes, especially for low borders and for massing.

SALVIA. *Greggii alba*. 75 cents. Like the *Greggii* above, but with white flowers.

SALVIA splendens. 30 cents each. 2 to 3 feet, with bright red flowers all season. Extremely attractive in borders and for color in front of plantings.

Spirea. 75 cents. Bridal Wreath. Single and double. A bank of white flowers in spring.

STYRAX. (*S. platanifolia*.) \$1.00. Another of our favorite Natives. Shrub or small tree. Both twigs and leaves somewhat resemble a Red Bud, but are light in color. Loaded with sprays or panicles of dainty white flowers. The buds remain half open for several weeks. The daintiness of the tree, buds, and flowers makes it truly Fairy's Bower. It prefers a shady location. Very rare.

SOLANUM triquetrum. 50 cents. An evergreen half climber reaching two to three feet, covered all winter with brilliant red berries. Very hardy and attractive.

BABY SUMACH. \$1.00. A miniature gem, from West Texas. A dainty, permanent plant for urns. Extremely dwarf, commonly 5 to 12 inches high.

Sumach, Straghorn. 75 cents. Large leaf. Exquisite autumn foliage in red, green, and yellow.

SUMACH. Evergreen. 75 cents. Hardy native, growing 4 to 6 feet. Foliage shows beautiful shades all winter, with red limbs and twigs. A grand and valuable addition. Perfect evergreen.

PAVONIA. 50 cents. Two feet, hardy, covered from spring until winter with bright rosy-pink flowers. A fine thing.

BIRD PEPPER. 75 cents. (*Chilecatine*). Grows one to two feet. A shower of beautiful scarlet berries in fall and winter. They are extremely pungent. Good in the edge of masses and in urns. If the top freezes, they grow again from the root.

PITHECOLOBIUM. 75 cents. On one of our tramps beyond Devil's River we found this which may become the most popular of all the native shrubs we have ever introduced. It was luxuriant in the barren desert gravel and more so when set in our black land and cultivated. It grows two to four feet, and the leaves are of the style of a sensitive plant, but look like ferns. If cut to the ground every year, the robust growth is beautiful beyond description. A few may be planted

SUMACH, Native. (*Rhus copallina*.) 50 cents. While it is worth growing for its beautiful leaves all the summer, it is a charming sight all fall with its dress of scarlet, orange, and yellow. It is so hardy and easy to transplant, one rarely dies. The clusters of red seed are greatly admired.

Tamarix. (Improved Salt Cedar.) 2-3 feet, 50 cents, 4-5 feet, 75 cents, 6-8 feet \$1.00. Hardy, graceful, grows anywhere. Following are two best kinds of some fifteen in our nursery:

Tamarix estivalis. Beautiful plume like foliage, with profuse pink flowers.

Tamarix Japonica pluniosa. Becomes medium size shade tree. Each limb a mammoth plume of feathery-like green. Every landscape needs them.

Vitex. Blue. 75 cents. Very hardy, growing 6 to 10 feet. Large spikes of blue flowers. Commonly called Sweet Lavender.

Vitex. White. 75 cents. Same as above, but with white flowers.

WILLOW, Flowering. 75 cents. (*Chilopsis linearis*). Native of Western Texas and New Mexico. Constant bloomer, May till fall. Lace-like flowers in clusters. Colors, purple, lilac and white. Tree reaches 20 feet.

YAUPON, EVERGREEN. 75 cents. Holly. (*Ilex cassine*.) Native of the waters of the Colorado from Austin down. Its masses of bright red berries set in the evergreen leaves are exquisitely beautiful from October to April every year. Grows 6 to 10 feet.

YAUPON, DECIDUOUS. Holly. (*Ilex decidua*). 75 cents. Blazing red berries set thick on every twig all winter. This is the only Holly that extends into West Texas.

Whitebud. 75 cents. Same as Redbud but snow white for weeks in spring. Rare. Grafted on common Redbud.

SHADE TREES

Prices, except where noted

	Each	Doz.	100
5 to 6 feet	\$.75	\$ 8.00	\$ 60.00
6 to 7 feet90	10.00	75.00
7 to 8 feet	1.10	12.00	90.00
8 to 10 feet	1.60	18.00	140.00
10 to 12 feet	2.00	22.00	175.00
12 to 14 feet, 1½ to 2 in. diameter	2.50	27.00	210.00
12 to 14 feet, 2 to 2½ in. diameter	3.00	32.00	250.00
3 inches diameter	4.00	44.00	325.00

EXTRA HEAVY TREES.--In nearly all kinds of shades, we have extra heavy trees which we can supply. Prices furnished upon inquiry.

TOPS CUT BACK. Shade trees should have the tops severely cut back. If the top is left on, the extra express charges amount to a considerable sum. Unless expressly requested to do otherwise, we shall cut tops off the larger shade trees before they are shipped. This is better for the trees, the customers and the nurseryman.

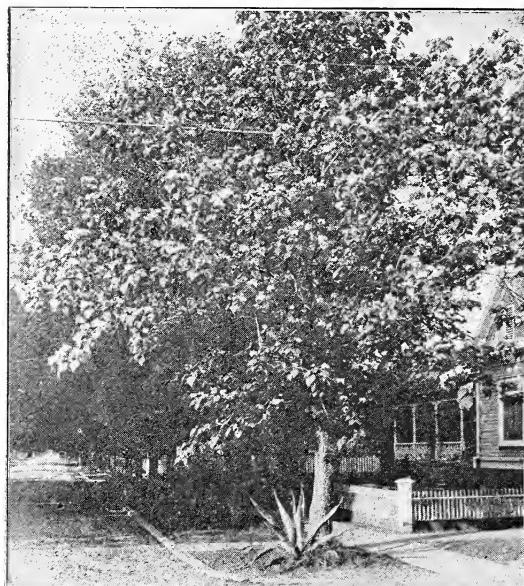
ASH. Beautiful, clean, adapted to nearly all soils.

BOX ELDER. Handsome, quick-growing tree.

CATALPA, JAPAN. A healthy, rank growing long-lived shade tree. Beautiful clusters of white, fragrant flowers in spring.



Texas Umbrella China



Catalpa Tree In Bloom.



Catalpa Flowers.

CHINA, UMBRELLA. Quick growing. Dense round top.

3 to 4 feet, 50 cents; \$5.00 per dozen.
5 to 6 feet, \$1.00; \$10.00 per dozen.
6 to 8 feet, \$1.75; \$18.00 per dozen.

CYPRESS, NATIVE (*Taxodium distichum*). 1 foot, 50 cents; 2 feet, \$1.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

A grand, stately tree. On the mountain streams west of Austin it reaches a diameter of eight feet. Needs plenty of moisture.

COTTONWOOD. A rapid grower on rich land.

ELM. The long limbed, fast-growing American Elm grows well on any ordinary soil.

HACKBERRY. One of the hardiest trees in existence. On poor land or very dry locations it is to be recommended.

JAPAN VARNISH. 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25; 6 to 8 feet; \$2.00. A stately, tulip-leaved tree from Japan, smooth, green bark.

LIGUSTRUM, JAPAN. See Evergreens.

LOCUST, BLACK. Especially in the Panhandle and on the plains, this is one of the most satisfactory shades.

MULBERRY, NON-BEARING. (*Broussonetia*, Paper or white mulberry.) A desirable long-lived shade; thrives on poor soil and in dry climates.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY. Non-bearing. Hardy, long-lived.

PECAN. See under Pecans.

From Mrs. E. N., Itasca, Tex., June 17, 1922.

You should see how nicely the trees have grown and some of the finest fruit you ever saw for black land orchards. My orchard is the talk of this part of the country. Please send me your catalog for this year. I am so well pleased with your trees and vines that I shall buy from you hereafter all that I need. My Haupt berries have never failed. Have had a full crop every year.

OAK, LIVE. 2 to 10 feet, 40 cents a foot. The native evergreen oak. A beautiful tree. Well rooted, nursery grown.

If all liveoaks 5 feet and under are cut off near the ground when planted and soil mounded over the stump, they never or rarely die. If larger trees are cut back to 6 feet and wrapped with burlap (old sacks), they rarely die.

PAULOWNIA, IMPERIAL. 30 cents a foot. A tree from Japan that somewhat resembles a catalpa. Leaves very large, sometimes measuring 22 inches across; panicles of light blue flowers.

POPLAR BOLLEANA. A most upright growing tree, very hardy and desirable.

POPLAR, CAROLINA. Resembles cottonwood; branches more slender and leaves slightly smaller. Should be largely planted.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY. Graceful, tall, slender; gives fine effect.

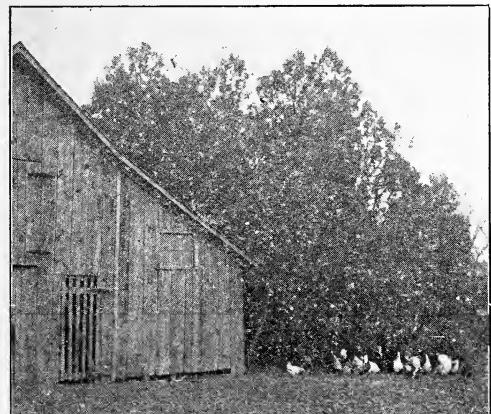
POPLAR, SILVER LEAFED. Leaves white on underside and, when stirred by the breeze, the tree seems laden with white flowers.

SYCAMORE, AMERICAN. One of our most reliable and satisfactory shades for all kinds of soils and locations.

WALNUT, BLACK. Should be planted for shade and timber.

WEEPING WILLOW. 75 cents; large, \$1.25. At the back of most lawns or landscapes a willow generally gives a pleasing, quiet tone. Support the body for the first year or two with a stick or post to the height desired, until trunk is strong.

EVERGREENS



Windbreak of Chinese Arbor Vitae for Barn.

If one asked us how to spend a few dollars to bring the most good, we would say, besides planting some Haupt Berries, to plant some evergreens, for windbreaks or screens. Every home on the prairies should have a grove of Chinese Arbor Vitae or other evergreens on the north side of residence and barn lot. Plant some where the chickens run. They protect from the sun in summer, the cold and wind in winter.

Many calls are received for fir, spruce, and other evergreens hardy in the North. These, however, are not satisfactory for planting in the Southwest.

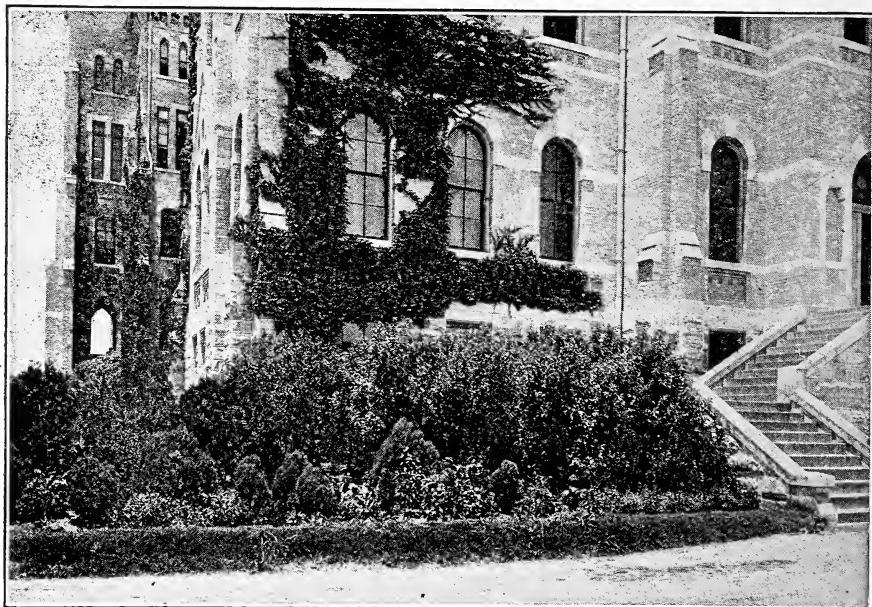
HARDY CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Special Notice.—Most of the evergreens below can be transplanted with reasonable safety when bare-rooted, but we would urge our customers to buy

them taken up with ball of dirt on roots, securely burlapped. This entails an extra expense in packing and a big increase in express or freight charges. We have to charge fifty per cent extra for the balling, but it is the next thing to insurance that trees will live. It is almost necessary to have the largest trees balled.

Ten per cent discount from single rate for dozen lot; 20 per cent discount for 100 lot.

CHINESE ARBOR VITAE (*Biota orientalis*). Fast grower, always green. Good for specimens, screens or windbreaks. Selected specimens, 1 foot, 50 cents; 2 feet, \$1.00; 3 feet, \$1.50; 4 feet, \$2.00; 6 to 7 feet, \$2.50. Large, 18 feet, prices on application.



A mass of evergreens to "kill" the ground line, harsh corner, and glaring walls at our State University. Photo taken one year after planting. Everything furnished by our Nursery. Planting consists of Japan Ligustrum, Chinese, Golden, and Rosedale Arbor Vitae, Euonymus Japonicus, and few shrubs.

BONITO ARBOR VITAE. 10 inches, \$1.00; 12 inches, \$1.50. Originated in Comal Springs Nursery. A perfect globe, easy to transplant. Rich, dark green.

COMPACT ARBOR VITAE. Compact, even outline, pure green. 1 to 4 feet, \$1.00 a foot.

PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE. 1 to 5 feet, \$1.00 a foot. Symmetrical, upright, elegant form. Finest strain in existence.

ROSEDALE ARBOR VITAE. 1 to 5 feet, \$1.00 a foot. Feathery, green foliage. For screens, hedges, or single specimens.

CEDAR, RED. Sheared specimens, 1 to 5 feet, \$1.00 a foot. Nursery grown.

CEDRUS DEODORA. 1 to 3 feet, \$1.50 a foot. Silver green, hardy, very graceful. Reaches 40 feet growing cone-shaped.

JUNIPERUS Sabina. (Trailing or prostrate Juniper.) 8 to 12 inches, \$1.50; 15 to 18 inches, \$2.00. A fine slow growing evergreen. Very easy to transplant. Good for massing against foundation of house.

PYRAMIDAL CYPRESS. 1 to 3 feet, \$1.00 a foot. Slender, tapering form. The well known Italian Cypress.

HORIZONTAL CYPRESS. With long horizontal branches, tapering to a point at the top. Price, same as Pyramidal.

RAMSEY HYBRID. This most exquisitely beautiful evergreen originated on our own place from seed of Chinese Arbor Vitae, but has the form and foliage of a Pyramidal Cypress. As some Cypress, like the one shown on page 34, stood near where the seed were gathered, it is certainly a cross between them and the Arbor Vitae.

It is always a bright green and is a striking object of beauty on any landscape. One was never known to die in being transplanted. A row of them makes a perfect screen and wind-break. Such names as Beautygreen and Gracegreen have been appropriately suggested for it.

Prices: 1 foot, \$1.50 each; 2 feet, \$2.50 each; 3 feet, \$3.50 each.

TO BE SURE OF ARRIVAL IN GOOD CONDITION, WE SHIP BY EXPRESS OR PARCEL POST, AND PREPAY CHARGES ON \$5.00 ORDERS IN TEXAS, AND \$10.00 ORDERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

ABELIA grandiflora. See under Flowering Shrubs.

AGARITA. See under Flowering Shrubs.

BOX, BOXWOOD, or BOXTREE. Old favorite, glossy leaved, compact. 8 to 12 inch, \$1.00. Choice sheared specimens, 6 to 10 years old, 1 to 3 feet \$2.00 to \$8.00 each, according to individual merit.

EUONYMUS JAPONICUS. Very hardy, easy to transplant. Round, dark green, glossy leaves. Can be sheared into any shape.

Prices: One year, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.
Bushy plants. \$1.00 per foot.

EUONYMUS Sieboldianus. 1 foot, \$1.00. 18 inch, \$1.50. Like the Japonicus, except leaves are not so thick and glossy, but it has attractive red berries in fall and winter, which are in striking contrast with the green foliage.

EUONYMUS golden variegated. 1 foot, \$1.00; 18 inch, \$1.50. Same as Japonicus, but having leaves variegated, gold and green.

EUONYMUS silver variegated. 1 foot, \$1.00; 18 inch, \$1.50. Same as golden variegated, but having leaves variegated in silver and green.

LAUREL, Cherry. See under Flowering Shrubs.

LEUCOPHYLLUM. See under Flowering Shrubs.

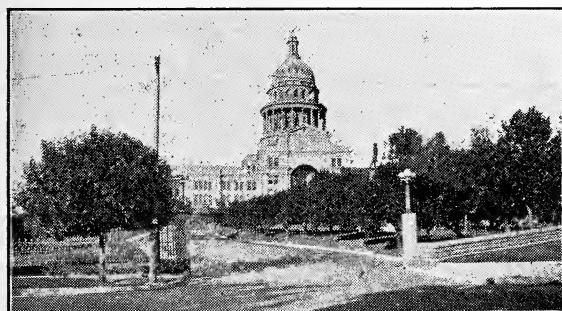
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. 1 to 5 feet, 60 cents a foot. Large green leaves. Immense fragrant white flowers.

PITTOSPORUM Tobira. 10 to 15 inches, \$1.50.
10 to 15 inches, balled, \$2.50.
18 to 20 inches, balled, \$3.50.

Very fine evergreen shrub, growing to be six feet high and thick, and larger. Suitable for trimming, to be kept any size. White flowers.

SALVIA Greggii. See under Flowering Shrubs.

SUMACH, Evergreen. See under Flowering Shrubs.



JAPAN LIGUSTRUMS in front of our State Capitol. Grown and sold by us.

When pruned into tree form they are about to win the title of "best shade". Always rich glossy green. No litter from leaves. They live four hundred years. A dense cool shade. When unpruned they protect from disagreeable winds and disagreeable views. Ten cents to ten dollars each.

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM (JAPAN PRIVET.)

The smooth-leaved evergreen, shown so beautifully on plazas in San Antonio and along the drive in front of the State Capitol. Grows to be fine shade tree, or may be kept as shrub, if desired. It is very desirable for a medium or tall hedge. Bright green, winter and summer, with black berries at Christmas. We have largest stock in the world. No other tree ever came so into popular favor as the Ligustrum in the last ten years.

PRICES for Japan Ligustrum. (20 per cent discount from following prices to customers who pay express or live in city of Austin).

2 year, 8 to 12 inches, 10 cents each, \$9.00 per 100.

2 year, 12 to 18 inches, 15 cents each, \$14.00 per 100.

2 year, 2 feet, 25 cents, \$24.00 per 100.

NOT MANY PEOPLE SEE THE WALL PAPER AND FURNITURE IN YOUR HOUSE. THOSE WHO PASS BY JUDGE YOU LARGELEY BY THE APPEARANCE OF THE GROUNDS AROUND YOUR HOUSE. WHY NOT HAVE THEM BEAUTIFUL?

NATURAL GROWTH.

Strictly first class trees, field-grown, without having had special pruning.

Pruned, Tree Form or Bushy, Unpruned.

	Each	Doz.
2 feet.....	.50	\$ 5.00
3 feet.....	.75	8.00
4 feet.....	1.00	10.00
5 feet.....	1.50	16.00
6 feet.....	2.00	22.00
7 feet.....	2.75	30.00
8 feet.....	3.50	38.00
9 feet.....	4.50	48.00

BE SURE TO INDICATE WHETHER YOU WISH THE TREE OR BUSH, SHRUB FORM.

Balled Trees.

Ligustrums are very safely handled with bare roots, but the money is never wasted that is spent for a ball of dirt about the roots. Extra charge of 50 per cent of above prices for balling.



Two, eight year old, unpruned, Japan Ligustrums, that made a dense screen thirty-two feet long and eighteen feet high. A perfect wind brake. Photo made in our nursery.

LIGISTRUM NEPALENSE. 2 feet, \$1.50 each. Foliage heavy, dark and rich, compact, of dwarf growth. Panicles of pure white, fragrant flowers in spring, pretty as best lilacs.

LIGISTRUM LUCIDUM. Thickest waxy glossy leaves, 18 to 24 inches, \$2.00; 2 to 3 feet, \$3.00.

LIVE OAK. 2 to 10 feet, 40 cents per foot. (See under Shades for instructions for planting). No grander tree grows. It thrives across the South and makes ever-

lasting shade in the Western desert. Our longest lived tree.

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET. Small bright leaves. Rapid, graceful grower. Profuse white flowers. Fine for specimen trees and for massing. Ours are an extra choice strain. Prices: Each Doz. 100
2 ft. Choice Specimens.. \$.40 \$ 4.00 \$
3 ft. Choice Specimens.. .50 5.00
4 to 5 feet. Choice Specimens..... 1.00 10.00
Hedge grade, 18 to 30 in. .20 2.00 15.00

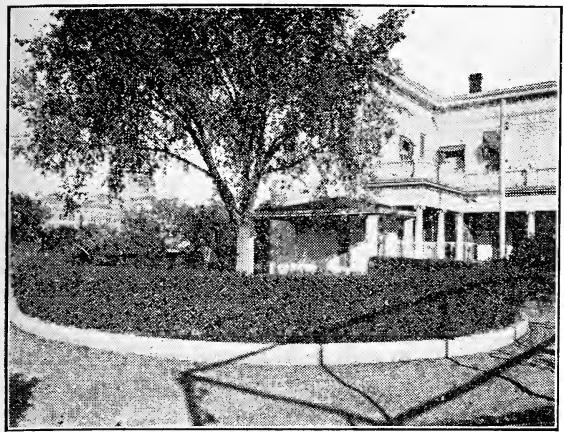
OUR FATHER AND GRANDFATHER PLANTED HIS FIRST TEXAS ORCHARD IN BURNET COUNTY IN 1858.

From Mr. W. G. S., Houston, Tex., April 12, 1922.

Figs received today in O. K. condition and I want to say Ramsey & Son are the squarest nurserymen that ever grew a tree, and I want to thank you for the way you have treated me.

From A. H. K., Jim Wells County, July 1, 1922.

Blackberries in our orchard have again been a grand success and the Haupt produced by far the most. We always look forward with much delight to the berry season like to the watermelon time.



Hedge of Japan Ligustrum in back yard of the Governor's Mansion. Rich green. They may be kept at any height up to 16 feet. The Texas Capitol in the distance.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. For quick uniform hedge. These and most hedge plants should be cut within three inches of the ground when planted, for best results. Prices. 1 foot, \$5.00 a 100; 1 to 2 feet, \$8.00 a 100; 2 to 3 feet, with heavy branches, \$12.00 a 100; 3 to 4 feet, heavy, bushy, \$20.00 a 100.

JAPAN LIGUSTRUM. 8-12 inches, \$9.00 per 100; 12-18 inches, \$14.00 per 100; 2 feet, \$24.00 per 100.

Amoor River Privet. Choicest strain. 18 to 30 inch, \$15.00 per 100.

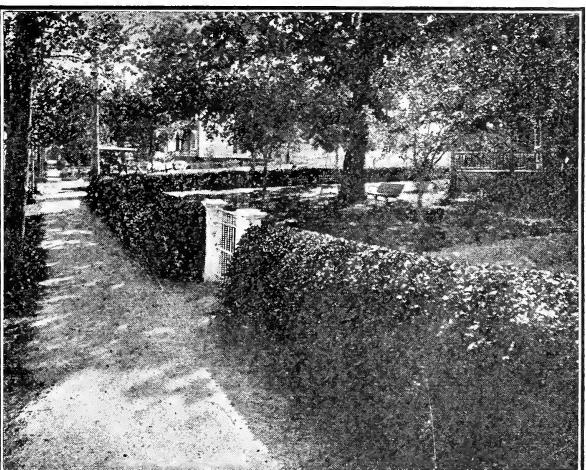
ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

BAMBOO. 50 cents. Grows ten to twenty feet high, even on uplands.

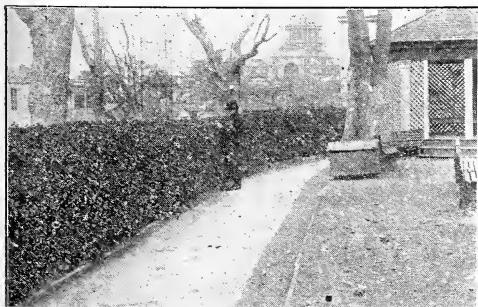
GEORGIA CANE. 25 cents. Grows 12 feet. Attractive in landscape planting.

STRIPED GEORGIA CANE. 50 cents. Grows 6 to 12 feet.

GRACEFUL GRASS. 35 cents. Narrow green blades. Dainty little plumes of reddish tinge. Three feet tall.



Hedge of California Privet. Sold by the Austin Nursery.



Hedge of Euonymus. Observe It Is Not Hurt By Hackberries growing in the Hedge.

HEDGES

The planting of hedges, screens and windbreaks is becoming more popular every year, and justly so. They add beauty by making backgrounds against which to plant smaller shrubs and plants, or by hiding undesirable views. They give comfort by breaking the cold winds from house or barns.

ALTHEA. \$20.00 a 100. Mixed colors. The most hardy of all flowering shrubs.

CHINESE ARBOR VITAE. Every prairie farm should plant a row or double row on north side of barn lots; and a grove for chickens. See under Evergreens for prices.

EUONYMUS. See under Evergreens. \$2.50 per dozen.

ROSEDALE ARBOR VITAE. Small one year plants, \$25 a 100. For description, see Evergreens.

POMEGRANATE. \$24.00 a 100. Very attractive; nearly evergreen. 3-4 ft. Double Flowering.

LEMON GRASS. 50 cents each; \$4.00 a dozen. Three blades make a pleasant cup of tea. Said to cure tuberculosis. Very fragrant.

MOCK PAMPAS (*Erianthus Ravennia*). 40 cents. Plumes two feet long, resembling genuine Pampas. Height 7 to 10 feet.

PAMPAS GRASS. 50 cents; \$4.00 a dozen. grows five to six feet. Its fluffy white plumes, two feet in length, make it the most striking of all grasses.

FENNISETUM. 25 cents; \$2.50 a dozen. Dwarf grass, growing eighteen inches tall, with beautiful white plumes. Fine for bedding.

RIBBON GRASS. 35 cents. Blades striped lengthwise with white. Beautiful little straw-colored plumes. 4 feet.

UMERELLA GRASS. Very beautiful, growing about three feet high, many stalks from each root, with umbrella-like tufts of leaves at top. 25 cents.

ZEBRA GRASS. 35 cents. Same growth and plume as Ribbon Grass but the blades are barred crosswise with white stripes.

YUCCAS AND SIMILAR PLANTS

Natives of the Southwest, especially the arid regions, they are adapted to this section. Valuable in ornamental plantings.

Prices, except where noted, smaller size, \$1.00; larger size, \$1.50.

Extra choice specimens, \$2.50.

YUCCAS WITH A CAUDEX (STEM OR TRUNK.)

YUCCA radiosa. Stem attaining several feet, surrounded by a large head of narrow, divergent leaves, that are somewhat filamentose. Large inflorescence. Blooms in spring and fall.

YUCCA glauca. With a stem that sometimes lies on the ground. Narrow, filamentose leaves. Flower stalk and inflorescence 3 to 6 feet. Blooms in spring.

YUCCA aloifolia. Has short stem one to three feet high. Medium size, thick, flat leaves, glossy green. Beautiful mass of cream white flowers in spring.

SPANISH BAYONET. (*Yucca treculeana*). The trunk reaches 10 feet in height with head of dark green leaves topped in spring with a great truss of cream white flowers. Prices: Plants with stem 1 foot, \$2.00; 2 feet, \$3.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$5.00; 7 to 10 feet, \$10.00 to \$15.00.

YUCCAS WITHOUT A CAUDEX.

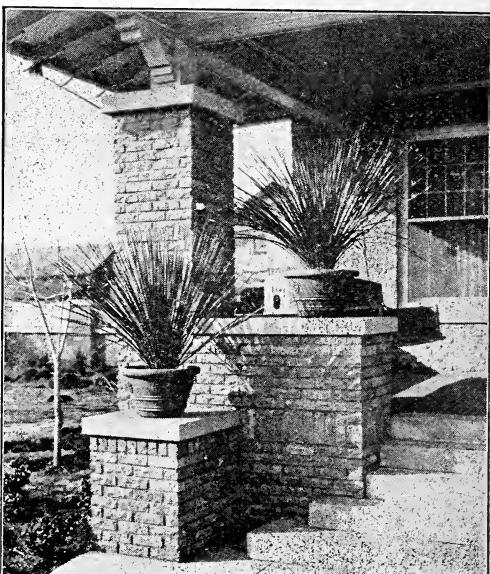
YUCCA filamentosa. Leaves not rigid or stiff, reaching 2 feet long, 1 to 1½ inches wide, curved. Flower stem 4 to 8 feet.

YUCCA constricta (*Y. elata*). Very narrow green leaves with white filaments along edges. Graceful, showy. Flower stem 3 feet.

YUCCA rupicola. With thick, stiff, dark green leaves 15 to 20 inches long.

RED YUCCA. (*Hesperaloe parviflora*). Blooming size \$2.00 each. One of the rarest plants in existence. Native of a limited area in West Texas and Mexico. Dark green pliant leaves. Flower stalks 5 to 6 feet. Covered with scapes of brilliant coral red flowers from April till late fall. For beauty and hardiness we can hardly name an equal.

DASYLIRION. Plants with leaves 1 foot, \$1.00; 18 inches, \$1.50; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Older plants have one hundred to two hundred symmetrically arranged leaves of a brilliant intense green every day in the year. Fine for large urns, rockeries and lawns.



Dasylirion Is A Good All-the-Year Plant
For Urns.

CENTURY PLANT (*Agave Americana*). The Maguey or pulque plant of Mexico. Plants with leaves 6 inches long, 50 cents; 12 inches, \$1.00; 2 feet, \$1.50; large specimens, \$2.00 to \$5.00. The flower stalks reach 18 feet, the flower spike resembling a chandelier. Will not stand the winters north of Dallas.

PALMS

All hardy for outdoor planting.

Plant in warm location. Cut off the leaves, or most of them, as soon as planted.

We have thousands of fine plants, hence our low price of \$2.50 a dozen.

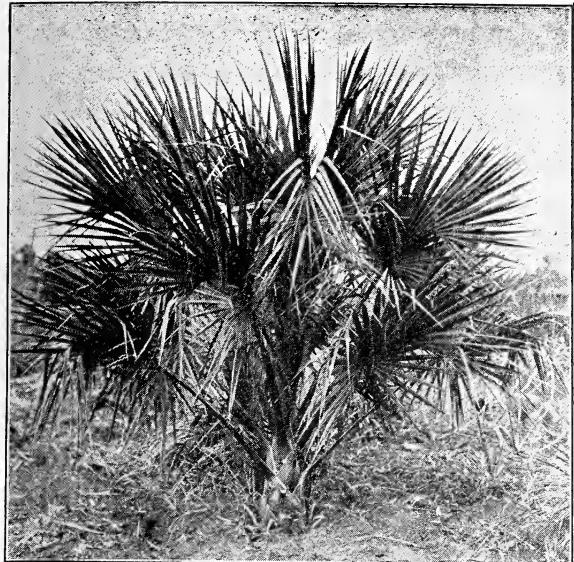
2 years, four or more narrow leaves	\$.25	\$ 2.50
3 to 5 years, 3 to 4 character leaves	1.50	15.00
2 to 3 feet, several character leaves	2.00	20.00
3 to 4 feet.....	\$3.50	\$36.00

OUR EXPERIENCE OF NEARLY FIFTY YEARS GROWING TREES AND TEN YEARS IN MODERN LANDSCAPE WORK IS OFFERED YOU FREELY.
WRITE US OR VISIT OUR NURSERY AT ANY TIME.

Each	Doz.
5 to 6 feet.....	7.00
Trunk 6 to 8 inches diameter.	75.00
7 to 8 feet, trunk 8 inches diameter	\$10.00
	\$100.00

WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA. Fan-leaved, hardy. Grows 20 feet. We have this variety only 3 to 4 feet, and smaller.

SABAL TEXANUM. Native in Southwestern Texas. Stands more cold than Washingtonia. Leaves fan-shape, tree reaches over 20 feet. Does not freeze back at Austin. Smooth stems. Pure green leaves. See picture on next page.

**SABAL TEXANUM PALM.**

See preceding page.

The native Texas Palm, with no thorns. Foliage, finest shade of green. Makes largest tree with trunk twenty to thirty feet high. Zero temperature has never killed one. Sure to live if planted in hot weather during June, July and August. This palm should have the lower leaves cut off every year in February, if a tall trunk is desired.

SPINELESS CACTUS

THE THORNLESS PRICKLY PEAR.
(*Opuntia Elisiana*).

Price: Slabs, 10 cents each, \$1.00 a dozen, \$8.00 a 100.

The only kind yet known that will stand freezes at Austin. Will grow in North Texas. We have tested all kinds introduced, including Mr. Burbank's. This is the only one we consider worth while, except where there is no frost. A very valuable plant for forage. Multiplied by laying slabs on top of ground.

This spineless Cactus grows on any soil. A sudden drop to zero did not freeze a single slab. Our little Jersey, Mary Pickford (see photo below), is crazy for it. A bucket nearly

full of pieces small enough for a cow to get in her mouth and fed every day will increase the flow of milk twenty per cent, increase the butter fat, and fatten the cow.

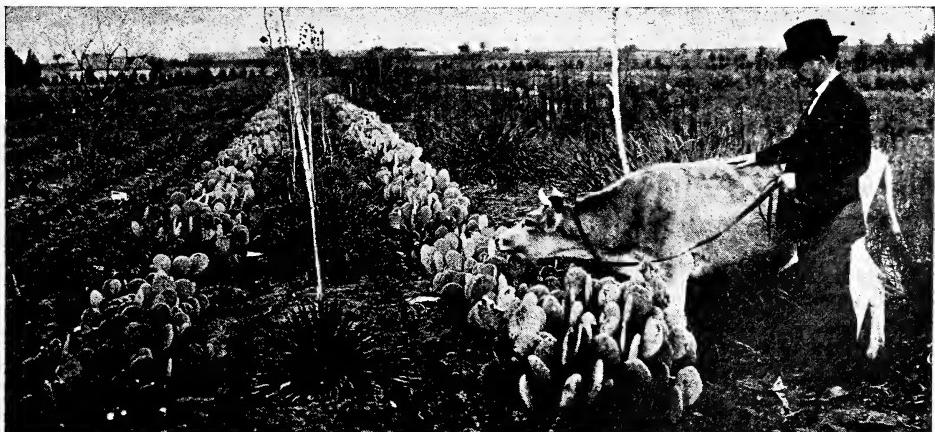
Every ranch and farm should have large fields of the Cactus, planted about three by five feet, and every city home should have a few plants for cow or chickens. Yield per acre has been as much as forty tons.

The Government says a ton of this cactus has a feeding value equal to a ton of green cane hay. As a milk producer it rates much higher.

HOW TO PLANT CACTUS.

Have soil in good condition and bedded up in rows five feet wide. Set plants about two feet apart in rows. The slabs or leaves should be laid flat on top of ground and pressed down firmly. Do not stick slabs in the ground. It

is not necessary to water at time of planting, but in extreme drought water is always beneficial. The Spineless Cactus can be planted any month in the year, but preferably in the fall and again in March and April.

**SPINELESS CACTUS.**

Money invested in this plant will be better invested than in silos.

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

Depending on character of soil, etc.
 Peach, Plum, Apple, Apricot, 20 to 25 feet apart each way.
 Pear, 20 to 30 feet apart each way.
 Pecans, 40 to 60 feet each way.
 Figs, 12 to 18 feet apart each way.
 Haupt, McDonald and Dallas Berries, 3½ by 5 feet.
 Other Blackberry and Dewberry, 3 by 4 feet.
 Strawberry, 1 by 2½ feet.
 Grapes 12 by 18 feet.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

1 x 1 foot,	43,560	20 x20 feet,	108
2 x 2 feet,	10,890	20 x25 feet,	87
1½ x 3 feet,	9,680	25 x25 feet,	69
3 x 4 feet,	3,630	30 x30 feet,	48
3½ x 5 feet,	2,430	25 x30 feet,	58
4 x 4 feet,	2,722	40 x40 feet,	27
10 x10 feet,	435	40 x50 feet,	22
12 x12 feet,	302	50 x50 feet,	17
12 x18 feet,	201	60 x60 feet,	12
14 x14 feet,	223		
16 x16 feet,	170		
18 x18 feet,	130		

To determine number of trees to an acre for any given distance apart, multiply distance apart, and divide 43,560 by this product.

For example:

$$18 \text{ by } 20 \text{ feet} = 360. \quad 43,560 \div 360 = 121.$$

There are 121 trees per acre, planted 18 by 20 feet.

PLANTING AND PRUNING

PLANTING AND PRUNING**Directions for Planting and Pruning Fruit Trees.**

When trees are received, if they can not be planted immediately, they should be unpacked, set in a trench, mellow earth thrown around them and thoroughly wet.

If trees are frozen when received, the whole bunch should be laid in a trench and entirely covered with earth until the weather moderates.

It is best for the ground to be thoroughly plowed before the trees are received. When it can not be plowed, dig holes one to two feet deep, and two feet across. When a plow can be used the holes are easily dug by throwing out two or three furrows and shoveling out the dirt where the trees are to stand. Check with plow.

To plant fruit trees, throw in or take out soil until the tree stands the same depth as it did at the nursery; then throw in soil until the roots are covered, and pour in a bucket or more of water, shaking the tree; then fill in the balance of soil mounding it up slightly, but do not pack. Then cut the top off from 12 to 24 inches from the ground. Some two-year-old trees should be cut above three or four of the branches and the branches cut three or four inches from the body.

By cutting all trees severely one almost insures the life of the tree, and it makes a low, robust, round-headed tree that shades its own body. It is better to buy a tree and cut the top, than to have it given to you and leave the top on.

If any limbs or roots of trees or plants are bruised or injured in any way, cut off all such injured parts.

Keep all sprouts or suckers cut off from 12 to 15 inches from the ground. At the end of the first year cut out the drooping and weaker branches of all trees. Pear and plums need the long branches cut back half the length or more, and this treatment may be given each year in January and February. In taking off a branch, cut or saw close to the body of the tree.

Frequent and thorough cultivation with plow and hoe, especially for the first few years, is absolutely necessary.

To prevent rabbits from injuring young trees, we would suggest that either straw or corn stalks be tied around each tree. Old newspapers will answer the purpose, and

either may be left on during the summer to partially shade the trunks of the trees. This is the only absolutely safe way to protect trees from these pests.

Do not make a horse lot or calf pasture of your orchard.

PLANT TREES PROMPTLY.

While trees may be kept in bundles, by being watered regularly, or in the ground, for a long time and then planted safely, we always suggest that they be planted where they are to stand as soon as possible.

Customers should follow carefully all directions for planting and pruning, and if they do not understand any detail, or desire further information, we are very glad to supply all we can upon inquiry.

HOW TO WATER TREES AND SHRUBS.

In planting fill the hole nearly full of soil and then pour in water until it stands for a moment. While the water is standing shake the tree or shrub to settle the mud around the root; then mound up the soil, either dry or naturally moist, a few inches above the level covering all wet soil. Do not pack this mound.

All pecans, large evergreens, and trees of any kind that are dry, are benefitted by having the soil mounded up around them a foot or more.

We should earnestly request all our customers, in watering anything at any time after it is planted, not to pour water on top of the ground and leave it exposed to the wind and sun. The practice is sure to be the death of roses. Dig a shallow hole by the side of the tree or shrub, and after the water has soaked in, cover up the hole and all wet soil with dry, loose soil, unpacked.

Trees and plants, as a rule, should not be watered more than once a week in dry weather.

FIGS.

See especially under description of these for further instructions.

GRAPE.

Set a post 6½ feet long, two feet in the ground, placing a crossarm two feet long at top. Place these posts every 20 feet along the rows, putting two strings of wire upon the ends of the crossarm. Tie the single stem of vine up between these wires, the branches of the vine then forming on these two wires an arbor, shading the fruit and vine, and being

easily sprayed. Prune heavily in February, before the sap starts. A straight stake by each vine is sufficient for the first year.

The American varieties of grapes after the first to second year, should be pruned back severely every year, in December or January, leaving two or three eyes or buds of the last season's growth on each new shoot.

The Vinifera varieties of grapes should be pruned back so as to form thick bodies or trunks three to four feet high with short heavy branches, and not allowed to form vine on trellis or other support.

PECANS.

Pecans are commonly considered hard to transplant. We find the difficulty is slight, if the tops are cut back, leaving only three or four eyes or buds above the point of the bud or graft, which can be told by a slight off-set on the body of the tree. Plant trees two to four inches deeper than they stood in nursery, according to size of trees, which are usually one to six feet tall. Dig holes at least two feet square and deep, and then put down a post hole in center of large hole one to two feet deeper, or as deep as may be necessary to hold the long root.

After trees are set and well watered, mound dry soil up on stem of tree a foot or more above level of ground, or even to top of the stem or trunk, after it has been cut back, as directed above. Leave a ditch around this mound to hold sufficient water to soak down to end of root. New growth will come through the mound of soil in the spring or summer, and the soil will work down gradually to a level.

PERSIMMONS.

These should be cut back as directed for pecans, leaving about three good eyes or buds above the graft. Plant trees slightly deeper than they stood in nursery, and mound soil up on stem, the same as for pecans.

HOW TO PLANT BLACKBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES.

The ground should be plowed and harrowed frequently for some weeks before plants are received. It must be in finest condition for good results.

Plant in ordinary furrows. The plants should be leaned down the furrow until the top is level with the ground. Press moist soil on roots and mound loosely, slightly over top. If soil is dry, use water in planting.

In planting large lots, we lay plants flat in bottom of furrow, tramp on them and then wrap up with cultivator or turning plow. When the shoots begin to start, we run a heavy drag over the rows, killing the first crop of young weeds.

STRAWBERRIES.

Set the plants as you would tomatoes or potato plants, one foot by two or two and a half feet apart. Give each plant a pint or quart of water. Straw (free of seed) or leaves should be spread as a mulch over the ground to cover partially or entirely the plants through the winter. During warm spells, rake the mulch of straw or leaves away from the plants. This can easily be done with a small home patch, and the mulch raked back to the plants during freezing weather.

HOW TO PLANT AND PRUNE SHADES.

The planting is the same as for fruit trees. Most planters demand long-bodied shades. This

is not natural in this climate. Instead of leaving or cutting the tops 8 to 12 feet from the ground, cut them 6 or 8 feet. A tree cut 7 feet or less will in any number of years make about twice as much shade as if it had been cut 12 feet. The branches can be pruned up as the years go by and then the lower foliage will be as far from the ground as on the long-bodied trees.

The more any tree is cut back when planted, the more likely it is to live.

SUBREWS.

Follow directions in general for planting and pruning **Fruit Trees**.

VINES.

Follow directions in general for planting and pruning **Fruit Trees**. We emphasize especially cutting off tops right to the ground.

BULBS.

Do not leave any part above ground. Plant from two to six inches deep, according to size of bulb.

ROSES.

Follow general instructions. Many roses are lost by not being cut back sufficiently. Cut tops back to stems from 2 to 4 inches long, according to size of plants, and mound soil up to the top of these stems.

EVERGREENS.

In a general way, evergreens should not be cut off as other trees or shrubs. If any parts are dead or injured, cut off such parts. In planting, mound up soil several inches on body. In watering, do not let water touch the foliage. It is often necessary to use a stake by which to support the trees till roots take hold.

FROST PROTECTION.

In the Southwest the time has come when it is almost necessary to spray orchards to control insects and fungi. This has been necessary for many years in other fruit sections of the United States.

Perhaps the most serious handicap to fruit growing is our late frosts or freezes, and this trouble can be overcome to a large extent. In any year it will hardly ever be necessary to give frost protection for more than one to three nights, and then only sufficiently to raise the temperature 2 to 5 degrees.

There are smudge pots burning crude oil that will handle the situation in large orchards.

In smaller orchards a smoke through the night can be maintained by burning brush, logs, straw or cobs on the windward side. This is generally sufficient, and staying up with your trees one or two nights will certainly pay.

In towns, spraying the trees thoroughly with water about dark, when frost threatens in March or April, after buds have swollen or opened, is practicable and almost certain protection. If one had a sprayer sufficiently large, this is perhaps the best method to protect fifty trees, or even more. Spray with water again before midnight if possible.

TO CONTROL ALKALI AND ROOT ROT.

There is no absolute and practical remedy, but we have found that in spots of soil, where cotton as well as trees and plants will die, we can grow a heavy crop of castor beans one year, and then follow successfully with trees or other crops for several years. Try it.

CONTROL OF INSECTS AND FUNGI.

For more detail information, write A. and M. College, College Station, or State Department of Agriculture, Austin.

BORERS.

To Prevent Borers. — Rake away earth around base of tree, and apply compound made of the following: Two quarts of strong soap, half pint of crude carbolic acid, with two ounces of Paris Green, thoroughly mixed in bucket of water, with enough lime and clay added to make a thin paste. Apply with paint brush.

To Destroy Borers. 1. Most effective manner is to dig them out with sharp knife. They can be detected by swollen bark or oozing out of wax, and are always barely under bark of tree.

2. Inject small amount of high life (bi-sulphide of carbon) in holes or tunnels of borers, and stop up holes with clay, putty, or wax.

CUTTING ANTS.

(a) Place powdered cyanide of potassium around every hole.

(b) Dig into holes and place a cob or rag saturated with high life (bi-sulphide of carbon) covering with soil and packing tight. Be sure to find all beds or holes. Two or three applications may be necessary to get new beds that will be started. Be careful not to set the liquid on fire, or let it touch the skin, or the fumes reach the nose or eyes.

FOR SUCKING INSECTS.

San Jose and other Plant Lice, Squash Bugs, etc.

1. Kerosene Emulsion.

Kerosene	2 gallons.
Soap.	½ pound.
Water.	1 gallon.

Dissolve soap in water by boiling, remove from fire, add kerosene, mix vigorously until all forms a creamy mass and emulsion. Dilute in from 10 to 35 gallons of water, according to tenderness of growth.

2. Lime-Sulphur Wash.

For dormant trees only.

Stone lime.	20 pounds.
Sulphur.	15 pounds.
Water.	50 gallons.

Two iron kettles, each holding 20 to 25 gallons of water are necessary. Make sulphur into paste by stirring in water, and add to about 15 gallons hot water in kettle No. 1.

Fill kettle No. 2, and boil water. When sulphur solution is boiling, gradually add stone lime. To prevent mixture from boiling over, pour small quantity of water from kettle No. 2 into it.

Boil about one hour, strain mixture into spray barrel, and add enough hot water to make 50 gallons. Spray in trees while mixture is hot, through coarse nozzle. After day's work, thoroughly cleanse spray machine with hot water.

3. Sulphur.

Sprinkle plants with water, or, when dew is on, scatter sulphur over plants, or spray through bellows. This is especially good for plant mites, such as red spider and rose aphid and rose mildew fungus.

4. FOR PLANT LICE AND SOFT-BODIED INSECTS.

Soap.	1 pound.
Crude carbolic acid.	1 pint.
Water.	30 gallons.

Dissolve soap in gallon hot water, add pint of crude carbolic acid, and agitate into an emulsion. When treating plants dilute emulsion with 30 gallons of water.

5. FOR MILDEWS.

Potassium sulphide.	½ to 1 ounce.
Water.	1 gallon.
Use immediately.	

6. BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

For Stone Fruits.

Copper sulphate.	3 pounds.
Stone lime.	6 pounds.
Water.	50 gallons.

For hardy trees and plants, apple, potato, grape, etc.

Copper sulphate.	4 pounds.
Stone lime.	4 pounds.
Water.	40 gallons.

Preparation.—Have three 50-gallon barrels. Crush copper sulphate, and suspend over night in barrel containing 25 gallons water. Slack lime in second barrel with 25 gallons water.

Next day copper sulphate and lime are poured bucket by bucket of each into third barrel. Stir thoroughly.

Test to see if amount of lime is right. Drop quantity of yellow prussiate of potash into mixture. If this material turns brown, add more lime. Spray through fine nozzle on all portions of plant. Best applied in spring, after considerable amount of foliage is on plant. Application must be repeated every fourteen days until three applications are made.

7. BROWN ROT (PEACH MOLD), SCAB AND CURCULIO.

Brown Rot is the worst fungus disease and the Curculio is the worst insect pest affecting the fruit of the Peach and Plum.

Brown Rot starts as a small circular brown spot which enlarges rapidly under moist conditions and soon causes decay of the entire fruit. Scab causes the drying up of the skin and subsequent cracking.

Curculio is an insect which often destroys a plum crop, and frequently attacks the peach. It is best known in its larva or grub stage as a small whitish worm.

HOW TO CONTROL BROWN ROT, SCAB AND CURCULIO.

a. Spray trees in winter about middle of February with lime sulphur wash. (See formula 2 above.) This application is not necessary, but is helpful in control of the scab.

b. Spray trees with arsenate of lead alone (see formula below) about ten days after petals fall, when fruit is barely forming.

c. Spray trees with self-boiled lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead (see formula below) two weeks later, or about four weeks after petals have dropped.

d. Spray trees with self-boiled lime-sulphur alone (see formula below) four to five weeks before fruit ripens. Use very fine nozzle, so as to apply thinnest spray possible.

FORMULAS.

Arsenate of lead alone (see b. above).—Use 2 pounds arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water. Dissolve thoroughly. Slake 2 to 3 pounds of good stone lime in water and add to the 50 gallons of water and the 2 pounds of arsenate of lead.

Self-boiled Lime-Sulphur and Arsenate of Lead (see c. above).—Use 8 pounds of fresh stone lime and 8 pounds sulphur to 50 gallons of water. Place lime in a barrel and pour on water (about 6 gallons) to cover it. See that sulphur is strained fine with no lumps. As soon as lime begins to slake, add the sulphur. Stir constantly and add more water (3 or 4 gallons) to form a thick paste and then gradually a thin paste. The lime will supply enough heat to boil the mixture several minutes. As soon as it is well slaked, in 4 or 5 minutes, water should be added to cool the mixture and prevent further cooking. Strain into a spray tank, dilute with remainder of 50 gallons of water. Make paste of 2 pounds of arsenate of lead in little water and add to the mixture of lime and sulphur. Apply to trees.

Self-boiled Lime-sulphur Alone (see d. above).—Make as described above, without adding arsenate of lead.

While spraying see that the mixture is constantly stirred.

For a few trees use same proportion to make less amount. About 1 gallon of mixture per tree is required for an ordinary orchard. Apply thoroughly to limbs, foliage and fruit.

Considering the benefit from using these sprays, the cost is hardly worth considering. It will pay to spray one tree or a thousand trees. There are all kinds of spray pumps available from a small hand machine to largest power machines.

In spraying plum trees for curculio alone, it is necessary to use only b. and c. above.

LEGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

	Pounds Per Bbl.
	Pounds Per Bu.
Wheat Flour.....	200
Corn Meal.....	50
Alfalfa Seed.....	60
Apples, Green.....	50
Apples, Dried.....	28
Barley.....	48
Beans, Green or String.....	24
Beans, Wax.....	24
Beans, white.....	60
Bean, Castor.....	46
Beets.....	60
Bran.....	20
Charcoal.....	22
Broom Corn Seed.....	48
Corn, in the ear, after December 1.....	70
Corn. in the ear, new crop before December 1.....	72
Corn, Kaffir.....	50
Corn, Shelled.....	56
Cotton Seed.....	32
Cucumbers.....	48
Lime, Hydrated; per sack.....	100
Lime, unslackened; per bbl.....	180
Milo Maize.....	50
Millet.....	50
Millet, Japanese Barnyard.....	35

	Pounds Per Bbl.
Oats.....	32
Onions.....	57
Onion sets, top.....	30
Onion sets, bottom.....	32
Peaches.....	50
Peanuts, green, Georgia.....	32
Peanuts, Spanish.....	24
Peanuts, roasted.....	20
Pears.....	58
Pears, dried.....	60
Peas, green in pod.....	32
Popcorn, in ear.....	70
Popcorn, shelled.....	56
Potatoes, Irish.....	60
Potatoes, sweet.....	50
Rape Seed.....	50
Rough Rice.....	45
Salt, coarse.....	55
Salt, fine.....	50
Shorts.....	20
Sorghum Seed.....	50
Sudan Grass Seed No. 1.....	32
Sudan Grass Seed No. 2.....	30
Sudan Grass Seed No. 3.....	28
Spinach.....	12
Tomatoes.....	56
Turnips.....	55
Walnuts.....	50
Wheat.....	60
PEACH SEED	50

WE BUY PEACH SEED.—Any kind, for growing stocks, on which we bud or graft the varieties of peaches and plums, which we sell. We prefer small seed from seedling trees, because they come up better and possibly make stronger trees. Save no cooked seed. Write us for prices. Send sample seeds.

WE BUY PEACH SEEDS. WRITE FOR PRICES.**SQUARE MEASURE.**

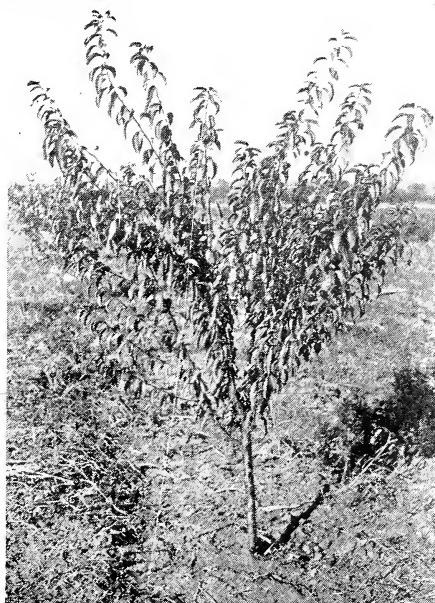
144	Square Inches.....	1 Square Foot
9	Square Feet.....	1 Square Yard
30½	Square Yards.....	1 Square Rod
160	Square Rods.....	1 Acre
640	Acres.....	1 Square Mile

TEXAS LAND MEASURE.

1	vara	=	33	1-3 inches
36	varas	=	100	feet
1900.8	varas	=	5,280	feet = 1 mile
5645.4	sq. varas	=	43,560	sq. ft. = 1 acre
1	league	=	5,000	varas square
1	league	=	4,428.4	acres
1	league	=	13,889	feet square
Then				
To Reduce:		Multiply by	Divide by	
Varas to feet.....		100	36	
Feet to Varas.....		36	100	
Square Varas to Acres.....		177	1,000,000	
Square feet to Acres.....		23	1,000,000	

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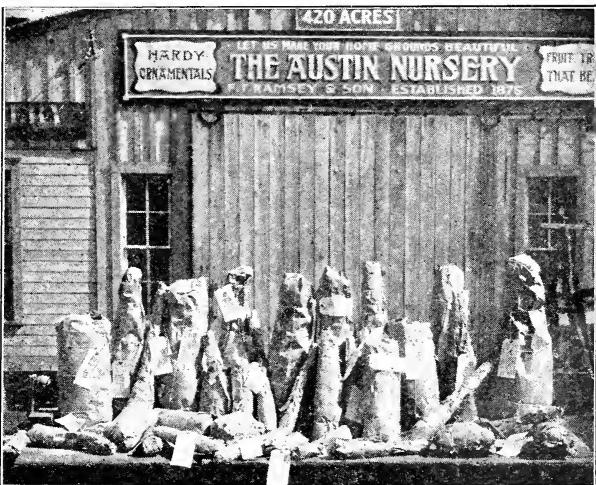
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Apricot	10-11	Liatris	33
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PROPERLY PRUNED FRUIT TREES.

A one year old six foot peach tree planted in February and cut back to 18 inches. Photographed in October. Six feet of new growth. The sun will never burn its body. The two or three lower branches should now be cut off.

One summer's growth on a plum tree, properly cut back when planted.



A \$75.00 parcel post shipment going to a customer in New Mexico, eighty miles from a railroad. He was pleased. We can deliver to your door.

SHIPPING POLICY.

It has always been our policy to ship all orders by express or parcel post, except in case of large shipments that would be sent as separate car loads.

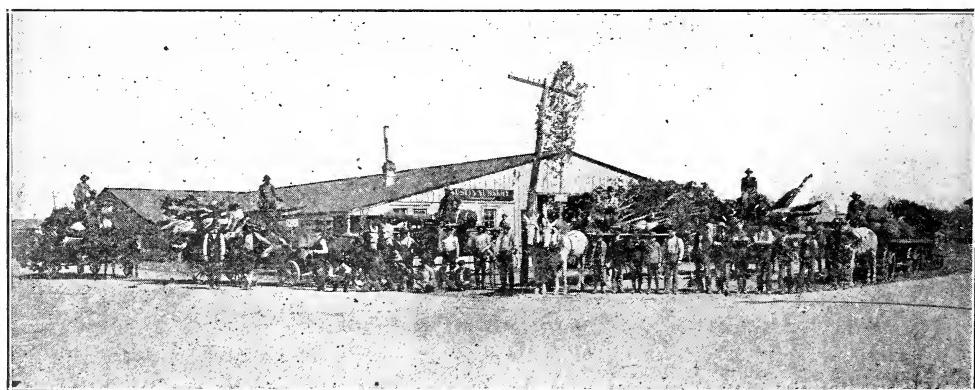
This has insured arrival of trees promptly in good condition, and we can tell within a few hours when they will reach destination. It is not necessary for our customers to wait for days or weeks on delayed freight shipments.

This costs more—but **WE PAY THE EXPRESS ON \$5.00 ORDERS IN TEXAS** and \$10.00 orders in the United States.

Furthermore, we believe in our trees to such an extent that we agree to replace at half of catalogue price any that die the first year, if customers have planted right and taken good care of them.



A planting of flowering shrubs and evergreens, like the above, that never grow over two or three or four feet high, adds that finished appearance to a home that lace adds to a garment or picture and furniture to the inside of a home. It indicates culture within.



A CARLOAD SHIPMENT OF ORNAMENTALS FOR A TEXAS HOME.